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JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Publisher.

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HORRORS OF THE BASTILE.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE GREAT FRENCH PRISON.

The Awful Symbol of the Wrongs of the French—How Prisoners Were Thrown Into a Living Tomb—Razed to the Ground.

July 14 is the French Fourth of July. On that day, in 1789, the Bastile was razed to the ground. That act meant to France what the Declaration of Independence meant to the United States. It is a great day to the great French nation, and well it may be.

The Bastile was built by Charles V. in 1369. For more than 400 years it was the last argument which the French kings had used to convince their subjects. Eight massive round towers connected by walls of tremendous thickness, the whole surrounded by a ditch 25 feet in depth—this was the gloomy forbidding prison that had come to be in the sight of Frenchmen the perpetual, awful symbol of their wrongs. It stood to them as the embodiment of power as potent as the pretense of their kings—the power of God himself; it represented a cruelty as profound and inspiacable as that which the teachers which tyranny fostered declared was to be the portion after death of all who disputed the justice of which it was the terrible instrument. Into the gloomy maw of this frightful prison had been plunged generation after generation, the wisest, purest, bravest, best of the people of France.

Did a man dare to protest against the doctrine that the people were born to toil for kings, priests and nobles, he was sent to the Bastile to change his mind, or go mad within its damp and rayless cells. Did genius utter some thought that had not first been submitted to the censors of these same kings and priests and nobles, that Bastile opened its jaws to him, and he come not forth till he had learned to keep to himself the truth that was in him. did some father have a daughter, some husband a wife, that kingly or aristocratic lust coveted, and did he stand between the purity of that daughter or wife and a shame that was worse than death, into the Bastile he went, perhaps never to come out alive. "The man of the iron mask" was no myth to the people of France. He stood for a class. His story was the story of thousands. The mask was but the symbol of the complete loss of identity that fell to the lot of countless prisoners in the centuries during which the Bastile cumbered the earth.

If only the advocates of patriotism, the children of genius, the defenders of domestic virtue had been smothered in the Bastile, it might have stood centuries longer. But the hands that held the keys of that prison reached forth in 1789 as they had for generations and took the substance of the people to lavish the proceeds thereof upon favorites. Who were these favorites? There were 130,000 of them who held office in the service of the church. There were 140,000 nobles who did nothing except to live upon the labors of the people. One-fifth of the land belonged to the church, one-fifth to the nobility, one-fifth to the commons and the king. This left the 26,000,000 of common people the owners of two-fifths only of the land. But it was the poorest land in France that the common people were allowed to own. The richest and best of it belonged to the few. Speaking upon this point, Taine says: "It (the land of the privileged) comprises almost all the large and handsome buildings, the palaces, castles, convents and cathedrals, and almost all the valuable movable property, such as furniture plate, objects of art, the accumulated master-pieces of centuries. We can judge of it by the portion belonging to the clergy. Its possessions capitalized amounted to nearly four billions of francs. The income from this amounted to 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 francs, to which must be added the *dime* or tithes, 123,000,000 francs per annum; in all, 200,000,000, a sum which must be doubled to show its equivalent at the present day, and to this must be added the chance contributions and the usual church collections."

The theory of the government was the same as in the days of Louis the XIV. As our own historian, Ridpath, has said: "The theory reduced to a formula ran thus: It is the duty—the business—of the state to teach men what things to do, and of the church to teach them what things to believe. As for man, it is his business to be governed. That is—and was—the object of his creation." There were, then, in the sky of human affairs in France a few stars of the first magnitude, but no other stars. There were a few thousand of the favorites, and millions upon millions of nobodies. In 1789 the nobodies were without food, without clothing, without hope. Their oppressors had wine, peacocks, brains, jewelled raiment, their pompadours. They owned among them some dozen in all of protection-made poets, artists and scientists. Much good were these poets and scientists to a people who had been protected from the sin of knowing how to read.

But one day, that of July 14, 1789, the people, rather than starve to death, enter a protest against the representatives of the fatherly idea in government, and Louis the XVI., his nobles and his priests look into the hell of the French revolution.

When the Bastile fell men were blinded by the dust of it and groped wildly about in their righteous wrath that sought to revenge the wrongs of ages. What wonder if in this groping and striking they touched the innocent with the guilty? The hated things of all time had been doomed, and along with them went many noble and beautiful objects that it would have been better could they have been spared. A wrath that would not stop till the last stone of the Bastile was leveled to the ground, was a wrath that had no time to discriminate. It was a wrath which Carlyle has described as "truth clothed in hell fire."

The site of the Bastile is now marked by a lofty column of bronze dedicated to the memory of the patriots of 1789 and 1830. The key of the Bastile was sent by Lafayette to George Washington, and it is now one of the objects of interest to all who visit Mt. Vernon. What a fitting juxtaposition. The key is the dark background that serves, better than any other imaginable one, to bring out the noble figure of Washington's chief of the worlds past emancipators.

Snakes in Georgia.

Murry is a dry county, and the boys say that the snakes and measles are so bad that they (the boys) are obliged to have some liquor. The Spring Place Times says it is not a rare occurrence to hear of some of the boys crying halloo at the Carter ford, on Coosawattee River, to know if the river is too full to cross. And if they are told that it is, they say that it is better to risk crossing a little high water than to have the measles or be bitten by a serpent, so they plunge in and swim across, and on they go to the still, which is just across the line in Gordon County, and they are not there long until they begin to pour the vile stuff into them, and by the time they return to their homes they have sure enough been bitten, and that poor old father or mother can very readily see the serpent of all serpents entwined around their child.

A FUNERAL PYRE.

Cremation of a Hindoo Rajah at Etretat, France.

Etretat has a sensation in the death of a real Hindoo Prince. This personage was the Rajah Abu Sahib-Koandaras, who lately arrived there from Nice with a suite of twelve persons, all natives of Hindostan. The Rajah left his own country in search of medical relief from a tumor in the throat, which some months ago already threatened his death. The renown of French surgery had reached his ears, even in his palace on the shore of the Ganges. After having been comfortably settled at Nice for some time he was suddenly forced to leave by the advent of the cholera. His condition had become worse instead of better, and a long list of doctors had proved their inability to cure him.

When the moment of the supreme agony approached and his servitors knew that he had not ten minutes longer to live, they lifted him up from the bed and laid him down upon the ground, for, according to the precepts of Buddhism, the soul of the dead must first come in contact with the soil before it can go forward to the next stage in its march towards perfection. A stone jug was placed under the head of the dying Rajah and thus he breathed his last.

The relatives and domestics of the deceased Prince declared that his body must be burned according to the Hindoo rite. They applied to the Maire of Etretat for permission to carry out this rite. That functionary was at first much perplexed. There was nothing in the manual of magistrates that related to cremation; neither the Code nor the Constitution mentioned it. He finally, however, telegraphed to the Prefect of the Department; the Prefect consulted the Minister of the Interior and the funeral rite was authorized.

The decomposition of the corpse had been very rapid and the case had become an urgent one. The Maire merely exacted of the Hindoos the greatest discretion.

On Tuesday night, in the presence of that worthy magistrate and of several doctors (among them Dr. Kennedy, an American) the body was carried down to the beach at the foot of the high cliffs, where a funeral pyre had been prepared by the Hindoos. It was in the form of a couch and was composed of alternate layers of fagots and chips, the latter being well saturated with oil and petroleum. On top of this was a bed of hay and upon this reposed the departed Rajah. Then the fagots and saturated chips were piled up still higher and the torch was applied at the summit.

The process of combustion lasted from 2 o'clock to 6 in the morning. After it was over, the friends and servants of the deceased performed divers ceremonies. The ashes were divided into three parts. One was cast to the winds; the second was thrown into the sea, and the third was gathered into an urn and will be taken home to the native country of the Rajah.

A few of the habitues and residents of Etretat were present at the spectacle, but a much larger number hurried down to the beach soon after rising from their beds to view the remains of the funeral pyre and to gather some mementoes of the event. A little of the ashes was still visible, and the soil about the spot still gave forth an unusual heat.

A Summer Bed-room.

The "Art Age" gives the following attractive description of a summer bed-room: An inexpensive and prettily furnished summer bed-room has the floor covered with cream white and green matting, which has a pattern of large white and green blocks alternating. This matting can be bought for sixty cents a yard—is a yard in width, and is of the seamless variety. A dado of the same matting put on with small brass nails, surrounds the walls, which are tinted a pale green. The iron bedstead is painted white, and covered with a spread of scrim muslin lined with pale green cambric. The pillow shams are the same, there are bed draperies of scrim, unlined, and drawn back by green satin ribbons, in two shades. Scrim curtains are at the windows, and are looped back and tied with green satin ribbons. The window shades are cream linen, fringed. Long narrow boxes, painted green, stand upon the outer ledges, ready for the flowers and vines to be planted therein.

One or two cream white Japanese goat rugs, in size about six feet by three, are upon the matted floor. These rugs are very inexpensive and have a charming effect. The furniture is of pine, painted a pale green, and on the table are scarf-like covers of scrim lined with pale green. A pretty little cane sofa has a cushion covered with green flowered chintz, and the rocking-chair has similar cushions, tied by green satin ribbons. The heavy doors have been taken off, and in their place are blind doors, painted green. The commonplace white marble mantle has been painted a green color to match the doors, rather darker than the rest of the room, and is draped with the scrim, lined with green, and caught up in the centre with green ribbons, making two graceful festoons. Some simple ornaments stand upon the mantle, over which hangs a pretty water color, framed in white and gold. In front of the fireplace stands a small screen of bamboo lattice work, lined with green.

This room is charming from its simplicity, freshness and good taste.

Emperor William's Gift.

In the Porzellan Sammlung, a great cabinet of china, in the Royal Palace of Dresden, a collection consisting of no fewer than 60,000 pieces of pottery, there are three plain yellow plates, two of them entire, the third broken. These are considered to be, as specimens of the ceramic art, even more curious and more precious than any other articles in the porcelain galleries, not excluding even the two earthenware life-size leopards, the colossal bust of Augustus the King, the majolica ware painted from the designs of Rafaelle, and the set of porcelain given to the Elector Augustus II. by Frederic I. of Prussia, in exchange for a company of very tall grenadiers. The three yellow plates are of direct Chinese manufacture, and are esteemed the greatest rarity in the collection, for the reason that this class of ware is made for the use of the Emperor of China alone, and its exportation is prohibited under pain of death. How these plates, fired with the Imperial color (yellow) found their way to Dresden is uncertain, but for considerably more than a century they have served as models used at the royal porcelain manufactory, for the production of a special species of porcelain only made for presentation to royal personages. "Dresden yellow" is thus as historical a hue as "rose du Barri" or "bleu du Roi." Emperor William ordered a service of this famous yellow ware to be made as a congratulatory offering to her Majesty the Queen of England on the occasion of the royal jubilee.

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An agricultural journal tells farmers "how to preserve a grindstone." It is a queer notion. It would be almost as hard to insert the teeth in a preserved grindstone as in some other things the women folks preserve.

COFFEE IN THE CONFEDERACY.

The Various Substitutes Tried in Turn-Cotton Seed as a Beverage.

Coffee had been almost the sole table beverage of the south, and no privation caused more actual discomfort among the people at large than the want of it. There was nothing for which they strove so eagerly and unceasingly to procure a substitute. Few, indeed, were the substances which did not, first and last, find their way into the coffee pot. Wheat, rye, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, dandelion seed, okra seed, persimmon seed, melon seed are but a few of the substitutes which had their turn and their day. "A fig for the difference between Rio and rye," said the wits. "Eureka!" cried an enthusiastic newspaper correspondent. "Another of shakles which holds the south to the commercial thall of the world is severed. Let South America keep its Rio and the antipodes its Java. It is discovered to be true beyond peradventure that as a beverage the seed of the sea island cotton cannot be distinguished from the best Java, unless by its superiority; while the seed of the ordinary varieties is found to be not a whit behind the best Rio." What a flutter of excitement and joy it raised in many a household—and doubtless the scene in ours was typical—to find that the great national plant, the very symbol of the Confederacy, was indeed so many sided! It gave us greater confidence, if it were possible to have greater, in the power and possibilities of the south, now that cotton, the great king, had had another crown laid on his brow.

So opportune was the discovery, too, that it struck us as almost a divine revelation, indicating the interposition of Providence in our favor. So eager were we to test it—or rather to confirm it, for it was too good not to be true—that we could not await meal time. Residing in North Carolina and up the country, we had never seen any sea island cotton, but the prospect of being confined to Rio was by no means appalling. A pickaninny was forthwith hurried off to the cotton patch, then sparsely flecked with newly-opened balls. The apronful of precious stuff, now a veritable manna, was hardly indoors before a dozen hands of all sizes and colors were tearing, picking at the discredited fiber, in quest of the more priceless seed. The Rio was made and drank. Despite the sorghum sweetening the verdict was unanimous in its favor. I hope that the communication of this stupendous discovery to our neighbors added as immensely to our happiness as to our self-importance. But if in the last respect we sinned, retribution could not have been laggard; for although, owing to the fact that happily the recollection of disappointments and humiliations is less abiding than the opposite feelings, I am unable to tell exactly why and when we returned to parched bran, it is nevertheless true that we did.

Recipes for making "coffee without coffee"—when the real article was alluded to, strong emphasis on the word left no doubt as to which kind was meant—were extensively advertised in the newspapers, and in some instances sold by canvassing agents. But rye, okra seed and meal or bran held in the long run the popular favor. Those who could afford an infinitesimal quantity of the real article, counted out by the grain to flavor the substitute, were the envy of the neighborhood. A cup of pure, genuine coffee would in the eyes of many have been an extravagance akin to Cleopatra's famous draught itself. The contents of a small gourd, which held our entire stock of the genuine article for many months before the close of the war, must have gone towards the making of an incredible lake of coffee.

Home Amusement.

An excellent home entertainment is that of drawing together. In nearly every neighborhood there is some one who knows something of the elements of this fine and valuable art. But if not, good prints abound; and much can be learned from them, if one only has sharp eyes. A good plan is for all the members of the family to draw a picture of some one thing—a chair, or a stove, a pile of books, a dog, or a cat. Or, one may sit as a "model" and give the others twenty minutes in which to make a sketch. This often produces great merriment, and if persevered in it sometimes happens that some member of the family develops real talent for drawing.

The twilight hour may be improved by a recital of the events of the day. Each one should take his turn at this, and be obliged to make his description as interesting as possible to the circle. This exercise tends to accuracy, if you please, and develops the descriptive powers. Insist upon having the story duly embellished with details. Stirring ballads, fine poems, and choice bits of prose or verse chime in well at this hour, if recited. Choose specific subjects of conversation. Ask the children to tell all they know about mining, or painting, or new inventions.

A pan of modeling clay, or of mud of the proper consistency, will entertain a group of youngsters for an evening, in modeling. The quick-witted boy or girl will make a rude frame-work of wire and wood, upon which to fashion and model the clay, so it will not tumble down. In drawing and modeling, young people observe a good many things not before thought of. Home talk and home occupations do much toward developing their minds and talents.

He Can Afford to Laugh.

A friend tells a unique story of the relations between a prominent business man and one of his employees. The clerk, who is a hearty young fellow, in private life is independent and self-assertive enough, but during business hours he endures, with the utmost meekness, a continuous combing down at the hands of his employer. It is a wrangle, wrangle, wrangle, all day long, no matter how little the young man does to deserve it, and he was an object of commiseration to all his friends until the other day, when he lifted the veil for the benefit of an inquisitive friend. It appeared that on the very day he went to work, and a rate of pay had been agreed on between himself and his employer, the latter had come to him and squarely confessed that his liver was out of order; that he had never been able to keep a clerk more than three months by reason of his own ill-temper, and—how much would the young man take in addition to his regular salary to agree to remain submissively under the harshest of treatment? The new clerk thought it over, and then named what he considered a fair figure; to this the employer added twenty-five per cent. and the bargain was struck. So now the "old man" grumbles, growls and swears all day; his clerk meanwhile smiles, and—draws his salary.

New and Useful Invention.

Artificial sponge, made out of cotton, rendered absorbent and treated with antiseptics, has been invented in England.

A piece of the size of a walnut has absorbed water until it reached the size of a cocoanut.

It is so cheap that it need be used but once.

A PIG SPEAKS.

The Owner Thereof Goes on Her Way Rejoicing.

The present theater, the Bouffes Parisiennes, in the Passage Choiseul, was originally founded by Comte, the ventriloquist, in 1827, under the name of Theatre des Jeunes Eleves, several actors of repute, including Hyacinthe, Francisque and Colleruu, having commenced their career there. While strolling through a village near Chalons on a market day Comte came across a peasant woman with a pig for sale, and offered to buy it, inquiring the price. "Sixty francs," she replied; on which a voice, apparently issuing from the animal's throat, declared that he was only worth five francs. Startled by this unexpected avowal, the woman uttered loud cries, and appealed to a garde champetre, who was standing by, for protection against the sorcerer, pointing to Comte—who had bewitched her pig. That functionary listened to her complaint with stolid gravity, and, unwilling to incur any personal responsibility, decided on referring the matter to the Mayor of the locality, who, when the case had been stated, asked Comte for an explanation, and could hardly believe his ears when the pig—at least, so it seemed—affirmed that he was glad of an opportunity of expressing his admiration of the skillful ventriloquist, Signor Comte. The affair, meanwhile, had made a great noise in the village, and the Mayor's suggestion that the reputed conjurer should give a performance that evening in an out-building suitable for the purpose was eagerly responded to by the inhabitants, part of the proceeds being liberally handed over to the owner of the pig, who went on her way rejoicing.

The Milanese Lady.

The gait of the Milanese lady is not quite so graceful as that of the Parisienne, at the latter on the boulevards as she glides along the asphalt—her tiny heels rarely if ever touching the pavement; and look at the Milanese beauty leaning more on the heel than on the foot, and you will remark at once the difference in the style of both. On the other hand, the Lombardian maid or matron has the advantage in skin and color. We do not see, it is true, such creamy whiteness here as one would expect to find in a squire's manor in one of the English shires; but the defect is more than compensated by the subdued glow of roses on almost every cheek. The head-dress worn by Italian girls of the humbler class, composed of dark gauze, coquettishly tied in a knot on the forehead, and falling in graceful folds over the neck, adds much to their natural prettiness. A minx in sabots, with such a covering for her tresses, is ever an attractive sight. Ladies here generally wear their hair *frisé*, wildly luxuriating over brow and ears.

In speaking with them, the stranger invariably remarks that they gesticulate in all the moods and tenses, and that their voices are not as soft and flexible as one would anticipate. The fact is, that a Lombardian woman's voice is in many cases a shade nearer the masculine than the feminine. These women are, to paraphrase a well-known saying, "lambs when stroked, but lionesses when provoked." In other words, their hate is as strong and violent as their love. These qualities are confined to no particular class of society. An overwhelming imperiousness, however, is the great characteristic of the patrician dame. A Roman signora of blue blood is said to be the proudest woman in the world.

The Milanese signora of similar extraction apes her Roman sister. In conversation she rises to her full height, throws her head back haughtily, and is in address exceedingly vain and pompous. She lives in a palace (Milan, like every other Italian city, is full of princely palaces), and spends more than half her husband's income in keeping up a formidable array of valets or footmen. Her dainty kidskin boots are never seen tripping along the pavements, for she invariably drives in her carriage whenever she has occasion to make a call. Speaking of the Milanese aristocracy, reminds me that titles can be bought and sold; and I have heard of several commercial houses that are making snug fortunes in the business. One out of every two-score-and-ten Italians has some kind of handle to his name. Counts are here, there, and everywhere, and viscounts are thick as flies on New England pie.

Some Interesting Coins.

"This is a mite, literally 'a widow's mite,'" said John W. Hazeltine, the antiquary, the other day. "All those copper coins of Judea were called mites until after the death of Christ, when they were called Leptons. This one you see is of the reign of Herod II, four years before the birth of Christ. The other was struck when Claudius Felix was procurator of the province during the reign of the Emperor Nero. They are in a poor state of preservation, as you perceive, and though of great antiquity are not worth more than $2 or $3. Now, this coin is a silver denarius and shows the classic profile of Caius Julius Cæsar, the noblest Roman of them all. It is the only silver coin the Romans possessed. Now and then we find a double denarius. Behind his head you see the crescent moon, symbolizing the growth of power; on the reverse is Venus holding Nike and a scepter—victory and government. On this brass coin, admirably well preserved, is the head of the sensual and cowardly Nero. On the reverse are the emperor and one of his generals haranguing three soldiers. It is of the earliest period of his reign.

"These are all cheap coins and by no means rare. This, on the contrary, is seldom found, except in great collections. It is a Macedonian silver coin of the great Alexander, a tetrachma, and has the head of Hercules, hooded in the skin of the Numidian lion. In the wreath on the reverse is a double monogram and the eagle of Jupiter holding the forked lightning in its claws. It is worth $75.

"The most valuable coins are, of course, the archaic ones of dates 600 or 700 years before Christ. On older coins than these the inscriptions are rarely legible. In that other tray are a number of extremely valuable Ægerian and Ephesian coins that antedate the birth of the Savior many centuries. Here is a very rare one of Perseus, the last king of Macedonia, who reigned 178-188 B. C. All these coins are part of collection to be sold at auction in New York during the latter part of next month.

—*Philadelphia Times.*

Profits of General Grant's Book.

The $491,600 which Mrs. Grant has received from the sale of her husband's work represents seventy per cent. of the gross profits on the publication which have thus amounted to about $706,600. The gross receipts from the sale of the work have amounted to not far from $3,000,000. There have been sold 312,000 sets, at an average of probably $9 a set, which foots up $2,808,000 as a fair estimate of what the public has paid for this work. The skins of 7,000 goats and 20,000 sheep have been used for the covers of these volumes.—*The Book Buyer.*

Pigeons in War.

Communication during the maintenance of a campaign is of the utmost importance, and when the ordinary means by which intelligence is conveyed either break down or fall into the enemy's hands, the only alternative is found in the balloon. This, however, owing to various uncontrollable causes, can only be employed to a very limited extent, though up to a few years ago it was generally looked upon as the only means by which a beleaguered town could communicate with the outer world. But the invaluable services rendered to the French capital during the last few months of the Franco-German war by pigeons fully demonstrated that these birds were far superior to balloons as a means of communication during the carrying on of military operations; and the various war authorities of the continent were so firmly convinced of this that soon after the close of the campaign some of the chief nations established regular military pigeon systems, the governments granting an annual amount for their maintenance. All the systems are based upon the same lines. The frontier or other fortresses that are considered most liable to attack, as well as many of the inland towns, are provided with pigeon-lofts, and an important point in the interior of the country—generally the capital—is fixed upon as a central station with which they shall communicate. Between the various fortresses there is, too, direct communication. Where the distance seperating outlying stations from the central one is deemed too great for the birds to safely traverse, the connection is secured by intermediate ones. As to the number of pigeons kept at each station, this varies according to the position of the place, the number of directions in which birds have to be trained, and the distances that they have to be flown. Where it is intended that the pigeons shall only be used in one direction, about 200 are maintained, and for each direction after the first 150 birds are added; so that at a station where three directions are covered, 500 pigeons will be kept. In case of siege this number would be sufficient to ensure communication for six months, the calculation being arrived at in the following manner: Suppose the birds are tossed twice per week, then in six months there would be fifty-two liberations, and as the number of pigeons let loose on each occasion would in all probability average three, the total number of birds tossed during the half-year would be 156, allowance thus being made for various contingencies.

The Germans were among the first nations to establish military pigeon-lofts, and their system is now the most complete in Europe. The larger fortresses, like Metz, Cologne, and Strasburg, each have from 400 to 600 well-trained birds; and the annual vote of credit for pigeon purposes in the military budget is $8,000. The commandant of the place is responsible for the birds being properly cared for and trained, and they are in charge of a non-commissioned officer, who has under him two private soldiers and a keeper, the latter receiving a salary of $20 per month.

Registers are kept giving full particulars concerning all the birds—the numbers stamped on them, their age, sex, color, distinguished marks, and the different places from which each has flown, together with notes on their rapidity and reliability. Among the fortresses which were early stocked with birds were those near the Russian frontier—Posen, Thorn, and Konigsberg; and others were gradually attended to, until at the present time it may be said that every part of the country is in communication, either directly or indirectly, with the capital by means of pigeons. The northern coast is, in fact, studded with lofts, they having been established at Tonning, Danzig, Stettin, and Kiel. On the western frontier Cologne is in direct communication with Berlin, a distance of 300 miles, and is a transmitting station for Metz and Mayence. Strasburg and Metz also communicate with Berlin through Wurzburg.

In France the vote of credit for the pigeon-lofts is $20,000. Ten stations have birds trained from Paris, and important towns at great distances communicate with the capital by intermediate stations. Thus Lyons transmits to Paris by way of Langres, which likewise communicates with Marseilles and Perpignan. The military authorities have power to requisition all lofts of trained pigeons belonging to private persons, and a census is regularly made of their number. The census taken last year showed that in Paris alone there were 2,500 birds available, of which 1,780 had been thoroughly trained and might be relied upon as likely to "home." Were Paris, therefore, ever again in danger of being besieged, these together with the birds kept at the various outside stations about Grenoble, the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the important towns in the north and south of the country, would form a means of communicating with the armies outside that might play an important part in turning the tide of the campaign.

Russia has recently voted a sum of $10,000 for the maintenance of military pigeon-lofts, it being thought that in Afghanistan and other distant parts pigeons might, under certain circumstances, be the best means of securing the maintenance of communication.

The Austrian authorities appreciate the usefulness of these messengers in mountain districts, and at the present time they have under consideration the question of establishing pigeon-lofts, in order to secure rapid communication between the fortresses of the frontier and the mountain passes.

There is no government military pigeon system in the country, but there is scarcely a town of any importance that can not boast of possessing a columbarian society, which, in case of necessity, could furnish some hundreds of trained birds; and these, if occasion demanded, could be dispatched by swift cruisers so as to bring back intelligence respecting the enemy's fleet.

Hitherto England has not given attention to the establishing of military pigeon-lofts, probably owing to the fact that from its insular position it is in less danger of invasion than are the countries of the Continent. It has also been argued that it would be possible to train birds so as, in time of war, to maintain the communication between ship and shore; whilst during operations on the Afghan frontier pigeons might be of great service. As to our resources in trained pigeons, great progress has, through the medium of columbarian societies, been made in this respect during the past few years, and it may be fairly estimated that something like 9,000 birds are annually put into training by private persons; and in case the necessity arose, these would without doubt, be placed at the disposal of the nation. Whether or not our own government will ever follow the example set by the great European countries is yet to be decided.

What a Woman Does When She's Angry.

A woman doesn't swear; she cries or bites something.—[San Francisco Report.

Right Smart Mean.

"You dear thing," she said gushingly; "how handsome your bonnet does look. I'm sure it looks as well as it did last Spring."

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

RHEUMATISM.

A person may induce an attack of this disease by a severe and prolonged muscular strain, accompanied by exposure to a cold, damp, atmosphere. But generally rheumatism is preceded by an abnormal condition of the blood. As alkalies and acids are corrosive, an excess of either element in the blood will irritate an influence the tissues, especially where the muscles have been unduly strained and a person exposed to a sudden change of temperature. Malarial germs in the system are another cause of this as well as other diseases. A want of bone and muscle-making material in the food is still another cause of mischief. It was found some years ago that the cause of the inflammatory trouble called "bone disease" among cattle was caused by eating June grass, in which there was not lime enough for the normal condition of the bones. So if people, especially those engaged in manual labor, eat only finely bolted flour and vegetables, which are almost entirely starch, they cannot wonder that their bones and muscles, from their teeth to their toes, become a prey to disease. A simple attack of rheumatism is easily controlled, if not excited and fed by some of the foregoing causes. Seek peace with the stomach, and you need have little fear of chronic rheumatism.

Lemon juice with a little water is an excellent antidote for a sluggish, alkaline condition of the blood. It will often cure neuralgia by simply cooling and thinning the blood and thus relieving the pressure on the nerves by blood which is thickened by constipation. But a chronic inflammation of the nerves and nerve sheathes requires still other remedies. Magnesia or bicarbonate of soda will correct acid in the stomach if taken before fermentation or putrefaction of the food begins.

DEATH OF INDIGESTION.

No doubt it is possible that the irritation set up by the presence of large masses of unmasticated food in the stomach may, in an exceptional case of weak heart, lead to the occurrence of syncope and death. Such a combination of evils has recently been found to produce a fatal result. The moral of this occurrence clearly must be to see that all food, and particularly that taken shortly before retiring to rest, is properly crushed by the teeth, and, which is not less important, well saturated with the secretion of the salivary glands, which it cannot possibly be unless the process of mastication be slowly performed. It is too commonly forgotten that the food needs not only to be finely divided, but to be well mixed with the saliva. Digestion, in fact, as we know, commences in the mouth, and this early stage of the process must be perfected by due elaboration if the later stages, which take place in the stomach and the intestines, are to be of avail as preparatory to absorption, assimilation, and nutrition. Artificial teeth are helpful in the performance of a necessary function when the natural teeth have ceased to be useful, and ought to be procured by all who stand in need of them. This is not a matter of vanity or taste, but one of personal expediency, of health, and even, it may be, of life itself.

DIET FOR SUMMER.

An eminent scientist has lately returned to Europe after travelling on foot across the African continent, through regions literally reeking with marsh fevers, agues and smallpox. During the entire journey he enjoyed perfect and robust health, and on not a single occasion felt the need of medicine, remedial or preventive. This enviable condition he attributes, doubtless with propriety, almost entirely to his correct diet and habits. Raw fruit he eschewed. All water used was first boiled. Not a drop of alcoholic liquor passed his lips. Rice, chicken and tea formed his staple fare. He avoided bathing in cold water, exposed himself as little as possible to the dews and mists of night, and dressed entirely in flannel. There are some points in this experience that might be of profit to the periodical victims of "malaria," and in a cholera season they would be invaluable to every one.

HOME ECONOMICS.

Waste in Kitchen.—Scraps of meat are thrown away.

Cold potatoes are left to sour and spoil.

Corks are left out of the molasses and vinegar jugs.

Soap is left to dissolve and waste in the water.

Coal is wasted by not sifting the ashes.

Lights are left burning when not used.

Pails and wash-tubs fall to pieces, because left dry.

Good forks are used and ruined in toasting bread.

Soap-suds are thrown away instead of being used as a valuable addition to the soil in the garden.

Potatoes are "peeled" before boiling, thus loosing a large fraction of the substance. It is much more economical to boil before the rind is removed; then only the *thin* rind is lost.

Glass should be washed in cold water, which gives it a brighter and clearer look than when cleansed with warm water.

Heating New Iron.—New iron should be very gradually heated at first. After it has become inured to the heat, it is not so likely to crack.

Hard Soap. Five pails soft soap, two pounds salt, one pound resin. Simmer together, and when thoroughly fused, turn out in shallow pans so as to be easily cut.

To Extract Stains From Silver.—Salammoniac, one part; vinegar, sixteen parts. Mix and use this liquid with a piece of flannel, then wash the plate in clean water.

To Clean Tea-kettles. — Kerosene will make your tea-kettle as bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag, and rub with it. It will also remove stains from clean varnished furniture.

Suggestions.—A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with white clothes, will greatly aid the whitening process.

Boiling starch is much improved by the addition of sperm, or salt, or both, or a little gum-arabic, dissolved.

Cleaning Tinware. — An experienced housekeeper says the best thing for cleaning tinware is common soda. She gives the following directions: Dampen a cloth, and dip in soda, and rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry. Any blackened ware can be made to look as well as new.

Cleaning Blankets. — Put two large tablespoonsful of borax and a pint of soft soap into a tub of cold water. When dissolved, put in a pair of blankets, and let them remain over night. Next day, rub and drain them out, and rinse thoroughly in two waters, and hang to dry. Do not wring them.

* * *

By feeding rich fodder 1-year-old sheep will increase in weight more rapidly than when older. While they will fatten also at this age the flesh is not esteemed as when older, as it is more watery. Lambs taken very young and fed high are fattened and made palatable, but when fattened for profit, as well as other animals, should be matured in growth first.

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FRIDAY, - - - OCT. 7, 1887.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
J. ROSS THOMPSON, of Erie county.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. J. McGRANN, of Lancaster county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR TREASURER:
THOMAS E. HOWE, Cambria.

FOR COMMISSIONERS:
JOHN KIRBY, Johnstown.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.
GEORGE W. EASLY, Johnstown.

FOR AUDITORS.
J. W. GRIFFIN, Munster Twp.
LOUIS ROLAND, Johnstown.

NINE THOUSAND people, according to the estimate, shook the right hand of President Cleveland in St. Louis on Monday last. At this rate his hand will not last until the 22d of October, the limit of the hand shaking tour.

DR. JOHN G. HALL, a wealthy citizen of Jacksonville, Fla., offers to donate one hundred thousand acres of land in the State of Georgia to the poor and landless people of Ireland who may wish to come to this country. He will allot twenty-five acres to each family.

NEXT year (1888) will be a peculiar one in this respect, that the last three numerals which compose it will be the same figures, a circumstance which can occur only once in a century, or more strictly speaking, once in every 111 years, as it will be 111 years before another "three of a kind" (1999) will be reached.

JUDGE BARRETT, of New York, has decided that when workingmen combine to prevent a man from getting employment and earning a living because he refuses to submit to their orders they are guilty of conspiracy. All fair-minded men believe in this interpretation of the law, and it is satisfactory to have the question settled by judicial authority.

MR. CLEVELAND and his wife reached St. Louis on Saturday night last at 12 o'clock, the longest stop on the journey having been made at Indianapolis where the widow of the late Vice President Hendricks resides. The President's stay in St. Louis was the occasion of wonderful enthusiasm on the part of the people. He left that city on Tuesday night at 12 o,clock and arrived at Chicago on Wendsday at 10 A. M. To-day he is in Milwaukee.

BEFORE President Cleveland and his wife shall get back to Washington, says the Philadelphia *Record*, they will have traveled nearly 5000 miles by railway. What a journey! No Emperor of Rome, in the palmiest day of Roman power, could have moved through his dominions in such state or with such safety; and no modern ruler can take such a princely ride unless he shall come to America to do it.

THE Revenue Commission met at Harrisburg, on Tuesday last and held its final session. Two or three changes were made in the bill in regard to the amount and method of taxing certain corporations. As soon as the bill previously agreed upon, together with the changes made on Tuesday, is printed, it will be laid before the Governor. Whether or not he will call an extra session of the Legislature to take action upon it, remains to be seen.

CAPTAIN BLACK, the counsel of the Chicago Anarchists, stated in that city on Tuesday last that he expected to go to Washington at the end of next week to present the case of his clients to the Supreme Court of the United States, the clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois who has the work of copying the record of the case in charge, having assured him (Black) that it would be finished by next Thursday. The time fixed for the execution of Spies and the six other condemned men is Friday the 11th day of November.

THE Supreme Court has decided that Ex-State Treasurer, Silas M. Bailey, of Fayette county, is responsible for the money he deposited in a bank at Bradford, in McKean county, amounting to about $50,000, which subsequently failed. This is unfortunate for Mr. Bailey, but a State Treasurer who loans the people's money to banks as well as to his personal friends, the latter of which is sometimes done, must take all the risks of such financial ventures. Bailey has a suit pending against the defunct bank to recover the amount deposited, but it is very doubtful whether anything will be realized out of the judgment which he expects to obtain.

THE Pittsburg *Dispatch*, a Republican paper with independant notions of its own, speaks of the action of the Grand Army of the Republic concerning pensions at St. Louis last Friday, as follows: In addition to the action of the Grand Army Encampment at St. Louis in defeating the resolutions concerning Cleveland, its vote on the service pension bill is very significant. The *Dispatch* has always held that the wholesale pension raids on the Treasury did not represent the vast majority of the gallant men who saved the Union. No more complete corroboration of that view could be given than by the fact that on the question of endorsing the proposition to give every soldier who served in the Union army a pension of eight dollars a month, the National Encampment voted against it in the overwhelming proportion of fourteen to one. This should be a quietus to the demagogues who are constantly urging jobs in the form of pensions. The soldiers who fought to preserve our Government did not do it for the purpose of having the Treasury bankrupted a quarter of a century later by raids on the Treasury in their name.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR and Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde, both Irish members of Parliament, the former representing East Donegal and the latter St. Patrick's division of Dublin, arrived at New York by the Steamer Arizona on last Monday morning. Mr. O'Connor is one of the ablest members of the Irish representatives in Parliament and Mr. Esmonde, who is a direct descendant of the illustrious Henry Grattan, is a young man of much prominence in Irish affairs. "As every one knows," said Mr. O'Connor to a reporter of the *World*, "Mr. Esmonde and I have come here as representatives of the Irish Parliamentary party to express our appreciation of what has been done for us by our friends in this country. Of course we cannot adequately thank the American people for their efforts in our behalf, but we shall visit your principal cities, and in speaking for our cause we shall try to show how grateful we are for what already has been done for us. We shall endeavor to give an accurate account of the situation in Ireland, to map out the policy which we have decided to adopt under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, to tell of the difficulties we expect to encounter and to make suggestions as to the best means of overcoming them. I must confess the outlook at present is not as encouraging as we would wish. We must still endure many hardships and privations and our people must bear patiently all that comes to them now as they have already so long done. We are in the fight to stay, however, and with your continued assistance we shall surely win in the end. Messers. O'Connor and Esmonde will remain in this country two or, perhaps, three months, and will extend their journey westward as far as San Francisco.

CARDINAL GIBBONS laid the corner stone of a new church, St. Jerome's, in South Baltimore on the afternoon of last Sunday week. In his sermon on "The Overruling Providence of God and the government of the physical and moral world, he said: "We should recognize the hand of God, not only in the government of the physical universe, but also in the moral government of the world. Complaints have sometimes been made in certain quarters, that the name of God does not occur in the Constitution of the United States, and attempts have been made to have that hallowed name inserted in the charter of our liberties. But we need not be over-anxious to have this name written in the Constitution, so long as it is inscribed in the hearts of our people, and especially of our rulers.

I would rather sail under the guidance of an experienced Captain than put my trust in the figure-head at the prow of a ship; and so long as our rulers recognize the controlling influence of Providence in the government of the ship of State, we need not inscribe the name on the prow of the vessel. But if the framers of the Constitution did not insert the name of God in that instrument, they, neverless, had devout faith in the guidance of a superintending Providence, by whom kings reign and law-givers give us just things."

GENERAL CROOK in his recent report made to the Interior Department in regard to the origin of the late trouble with the Ute Indians in Colorado, says: "From the outset, with but one slight interruption, the Indians were pursued incessantly, and in every case the whites were the aggressors and fired first." General Crook further says that in their manner of serving the warrants for the arrest of certain Indians charged with horse stealing, which was the cause of the outbreak, the civil authorities acted improperly and that the subsequent slaughter of Indian warriors and children will stand as a lasting disgrace to the State militia and cowboys concerned in it. General Crook who has had great experience in fighting the Indians in Arizonia and elsewhere and thoroughly understands them, went to the scene of the trouble between the Utes and State troops of Colorado and made a full investigation into the matter, so that his conclusions must be accepted as the truth. It is only a repetition of the story of four-fifths of the Indian outbreaks that have occurred in the Western country during the last twenty-five years.

THE General Assembly of the Knights of Labor met at Minneapolis on Tuesday last. The meeting is regarded by the members of the order as one of great importance and the question that will come before it will be likely to keep it engaged for at least two weeks. A determined effort will be made to defeat Mr. Powderly's re-election as Grand Master Workman and also to supplant the present Executive Board. The attempt to defeat Powderly, if he desires to be re-elected, will, in our judgement end in a failure, as it ought if the members of the Assembly act wisely.

JOHN B FINCH, of Nebraska, the well known Prohibition advocate, died suddenly in Boston on last Monday night. In the evening he had addressed a Prohibition meeting at Lynn and then took the train for Boston. On the way he had a fit, and although every thing was done for him that could be, he died soon after reaching that city. Mr. Finch was by far the ablest man in his party—a much better equipped man than St. John, its candidate for President two years ago, and we have sometimes wondered how a man gifted with such a large supply of brains could travel over the country advocating so transparent a humbug as Prohibition.

CONTRARY to all expectation among New York lawyers Jacob Sharp was granted an additional stay of seven days last week by Judge Ruger of the Court of Appeals. The case would come up before that court on yesterday and the belief is that a further delay will be granted in order that the whole case may be reviewed. It is fast coming to be the popular belief in this country that as justice is now administered by the courts, or at least by some of them, there is one kind of law for poor men and another and a very differnt kind for rich men like Sharp. The action in his case will not tend to increase that respect for and confidence in the judiciary which is so essential to the orderly operations of the law. The result will be that the brood of Anarchists like John Most in New York and others of his stripe will be immensely increased in the large cities.

"York Town."

What was done in York Town, Pa., in 1777-78.

An extract from Chauncy F. Black's York Centennial oration is as follows:

When the Continental Congress was driven from Philadelphia by the approach of the British army under Howe, what place more appropriate for its refuge than patriotic Yorktown. I like to call it Yorktown, for that is the word in the date lines over letters written by Adams, Hancock' Laurens and their compatriots through nearly a year of that glorious struggle. The Congress came in September 1777, and remained until June 1778. It was the gloomiest year of the war. Some relief came with the surrender of Burgoyne, but even that priceless victory was well nigh turned to disaster by the conspiracy which it encouraged against Washington. It was the winter of Valley Forge—the winter of intensest suffering to the Southern army, and of sorest grief and trial to the pure soul of its leader. The communications between the various armies and this, the capital, were constant, and by the swiftest means then known. Couriers were constantly galloping in and out, officers were hurrying hither with reports and back with instructions. There were many camps—camps of patriot recruits, camps of Hessians and camps of the Convention men. It was a busy scene, that which passed daily about the State House, and the office of the Board of War, and the printing presses of Congress, in the Square of old Yorktown. Here came Gates with his gay retinue, after the splendid achievements of the Northern army, to preside over the Board of War, and to take those cruel secret measures against his august chieftain which clouded forever the just renown of his otherwise glorious name. Here came Lafayette to take the orders of Congress, and to drink confusion to the enemies of Washington. Here Paine, Secretary to the Board of War, wrote important numbers of the immortal "crisis." Here culminated Conway's cabal, and here it was resolved, once for all, that George Washington should be sustained by his country—and than this is nothing really more momentous ever occurred in the history of the continent. Here Hancock left the chair and Laurens took it Here John Adams, whom Jefferson loved to describe as "Our Colossus," left Congress and the Board of War and started on his mission to France. Here the Articles of Confederation were finally considered, adopted and proposed to the States—a step of immeasurable importance toward the complete Union we now enjoy. If nothing of historic interest had ever occurred in York except this adoption of the articles, and the doal triumph of Washington in the civil councils or the Confederacy, they would have been enough to confer imperishable honor upon the place. "Washington," as Webster spoke it, "is in the clear upper sky," and his immortal character is the treasure not of his country only but of mankind. Our Union is equally secure, and we repose under the protection of a just, regular and powerful Government—disturbed by none of the weaknesses and dangers which confronted our fathers when their representatives assembled at York in the dark days of 1777.

The Governor's Fatal Error.

Governor Beaver means to commit the fatal error of denying the tax-payers any redress for the crime or criminal neglect that defeated the new revenue bill at the close of the last Legislature. We say fatal error, for it is likely to prove fatal to his party in the State contest, and if it should not prove entirely fatal to the party, it will surely prove fatal politically to Governor Beaver himself.

It was an inexcusable error for Governor Beaver to refuse to recall the Legislature promptly when the trick of the lobbyst or the unpardonable carelessness of officials defeated a revenue bill that relieved the people of a million of annual taxes and levied it upon corporations. That was Governor Beaver's great opportunity, but he counseled with his fears or prejudices; he hesitated and he was lost. He should have demanded in the clearest terms that the crime perpetrated against the authority and dignity of a great Commonwealth should be exposed and the guilty or negligent parties punished.

Governor Beaver was left entirely without excuse for refusing to call the Legislature by the published statements in these columns of a clear majority of the members of the Legislature declaring over their own signatures, that the service of an extra session should be rendered without cost over actual expenses. That assurance alone should have made the Governor call the Legislature without delay; but when a clear majority of the immediate representatives of the people also declared their desire to re-enact substantially the lost bill, it was a command to the Governor that he should have obeyed promptly and gladly.

There will be only one interpretation of Governor Beaver's refusal to recall the Legislature to enact a new tax bill. It will be sincerely believed that corporate influences are omnipotent in his counsels, and that while he remains Governor the people must pay not less than a million of annual taxes which should be paid by corporations. Whatever may be Governor Beaver's reasons for refusing to afford relief to the people, he will be justly judged by the practical results; and the chief practical result of the refusal to have an extra session, will be to load the people with a million of taxes and relieve corporations of a like amount.

If the Republican State candidates are alive to their own interests they will open wide the doors about the Executive Chamber to let the voice of the people reach the ears of the Governor. If he shall allow himself to learn the wishes of the tax-payers, he will not refuse to retrieve his past error as far as possible by promptly recalling the Legislature. If he shall not allow himself to be advised of the popular demand for a revision of our oppressive tax laws, the Republican State ticket will be foolishly, wantonly exposed to more than possible defeat.—*Phila. Times.*

Mercy Without Repentance

The friends of the doomed Anarchists appealing to Gov. Oglesby for a commutation of the sentence of death confirmed by the Supreme Court of Illinois. In their petition they assert their belief that, "In any case involving life, humanity and the State are better served by mercy than by the rigorous execution of a sentence the justice of which is questioned by many of the people."

While this appeal is being made in the name of the interests of the State and the cause of humanity, the Chicago organ of the Anarchists showers the fiercest abuse and denunciation on the Supreme Court, which is one of the bulwarks of the State, and Anarchist sympathizers everywhere are indulging in blood-thirsty but very ridiculous threats of retaliation in case the sentence of the law should be carried out.

Would not the petition to the Governor be more likely to meet with success if the Anarchists manifested a disposition to respect and obey the laws, of which he is the sworn administrator, and if, instead of breathing defiance and vengeance, they showed signs of repentance, which alone justifies an appeal for mercy?—*N. Y. World*

Defending the Indians.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—Gen. Crook has sent to the War Department a report on the recent Ute Indian troubles in Colorado. He says the difficulty arose from attempts made by Colorado officials to serve warrants on certain Indians for alleged stealing of horses and for violation of the State game laws. The General does not think the Indians were guilty of horse stealing, but is satisfied that they violated the game laws. He says Game Warden Burgett, to whom the warrants were issued, went to the camp and, without attempting to explain his object or mission, suddenly seized several of the Indians, who broke away and ran for the cover of the bush. Then the posse fired, wounding three of the Indians.

General Crook then says that Colorow promised to leave the country within fifteen days, and that despite this Sheriff Kendall attacked them and they resisted. From the outset says the General, with but one slight exception, the Indians were pursued incessantly and in every case the whites were the aggressors and fired first. Colorow had no desire to fight and made use of his weapons in self-defense only, for the protection of his women and children and his herds. During the whole time, including the fight of August 25, five Indians died of wounds, one buck, two boys and two small girls. Seven others were wounded, one, perhaps, fatally. It was extremely fortunate that Lieutenant Burnett arrived upon the scene of action as he did, as there can be no doubt that his presence saved the lives of Kendall's entire party and prevented a serious outbreak. There is no question that the warrants could have been served without difficulty had their service been properly undertaken.

The latest information about the Indian troubles at the San Carlos Agency, Arizona, is from Captain Pierce, in command of the reservation, who says that when the Sheriff came with twenty men Eskimizin agreed to surrender, with his men, and arrangements were made for the trial next day before Judge Scott at San Pedro. Six Indians came in and Eskimizin was to come in the next morning. That night, however, armed white men came from all directions, and when Eskimizin learned of the situation he decided not to come in, but to report to the military officer in charge of the agency. The Judge and District Attorney disagreed as to jurisdiction and the six Indians were taken to Florence for trial.

Had a Penchant for Widows.

CLEVELAND, September 30.—A bold and successful case of fraud in drawing pensions has been brought to light by the United States authorities. General Black, Commissioner of Pensions at Washington, has been engaged for several months in examining the rolls of pension agencies, and in his investigation he discovered that there were a great number of widowed pensioners residing in Toronto, Canada. The number was so large as to excite his suspicion, and he sent for the papers in the claims. He subsequently learned that James H. McGindley, alias J. H. Martin, alias H. B. Mason, was the attorney in all these cases.

The former residence of these widowed pensioners had been Quincy, Ill., but for some unaccountable reason they had all moved to Canada. When General Black made these discoveries he consulted General McE. Dye, chief of the special examination division of the Pension Bureau, and the matter was placed in the hands of a special examiner. It is claimed that the examination resulted in finding that fraudulent vouchers had been made out by McGindley, who has succeeded, it is alleged, in cheating the Government out of over $15,000 by his slick scheming. McGindley has resided here for some time, and was arrested to-day.

McGindley had a hearing before United States Commissioner Williams this afternoon, and was bound over to the United States District Court. Eighteen years ago this man was arrested in Macon City, Mo., on a similar charge, but he was not convicted. He was next heard from in New Orleans, and the United States Pension Examiners were after him there. It was reported, however, that he had died of yellow fever. He did not contradict the report, and the Government detective went back to Washington firmly believing the man was dead.

McGindly to-night made a full confession, admitting that he was the man the officers were after and that he has been carrying on a fraudulent pension business for nearly 20 years, securing many thousands of dollars.

The Grand Army and the President's Vetoes.

Very wisely, and with a unanimity that was pleasing to contemplate, the National Encampment of the grand Army of the Republic crushed out a series of resolutions referring to President Cleveland's pension vetoes in terms the reverse of complimentary. Such insolent voicing of the spirit of Tuttleism in the councils of the veterans has been choked off none too soon for the credit of the ex-soldiers.

There is a general disposition among the people to call a peremptory halt on this wholesale pension business. While no man who fought in the civil war will be permitted to suffer, the people have become profoundly impressed by the stupendous aggregate of the annual pension list, which already exceeds in amount those of all other nations of the world combined. The cry of pension agents for open Treasury doors will not be regarded by Congress which understands its duty to the whole people. The veteran soldiers are not paupers, and would not seek to levy a tax upon the country; but while there exists an overflowing Treasury there will remain a constant temptation to indulge in pension raids of one form or another.

After the surplus shall have been cut down the clamor for pensions for everybody will cease, because it will have nothing to feed upon. The great mass of the people are quite of one mind with their President in their views concerning this matter.—*Phila. Record.*

Land Grants in a nutshell.

Under the Republican administration the public lands were voted away to railroads as follows:

	Acres.
Union Pacific	12,000,000
Central Pacific	7,997,600
Northern Pacific	48,215,040
Kansas Pacific	6,000,000
Western Pacific	1,110,000
Central branch of Western Pacific	801,185
Sioux City Pacific	41,398
Texas Pacific	14,000,000
Atlantic and Pacific	49,244,803
Total	139,413,025

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of liver and kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at E. James' drug store.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A Giantess, who, though only 12 years 5 months old, stands 8 feet high and weighs 270 pounds; is on exhibition in Japan.

—Ten 52-gallon barrels of cucumbers have been grown on a spot 50x50 feet in size at San Bernardino, Cal., this summer.

—The largest known cherry tree grows in the soil of Oroville, Cal. It is eighteen years old, sixty feet high and six feet in circumference. In one season it bore a ton and a half of fruit.

—Nineteen years ago Mrs. Annie Tomlin, of Mauricetown, N. J., had $20 stolen from her while sick on a schooner at Boston. A few days ago she received a letter from Philadelphia, with a $20-bill enclosed, saying that that amount had been taken from her pocketbook at the time and place above mentioned.

—Baltimore has 300 churches, chapels and synagogues. As to communicants, the Roman Catholic Church stands first, the Methodist second, the Lutheran third, the Baptist fourth, the Presbyterian fifth, and the Jewish sixth. The population is about 410,000. Of this, 120,000 is Roman Catholic, 510,000 Protestants, and 80,000 unevangelized.

—A traveler from the islands of South Burmah says that it is no uncommon sight to see monkeys among the rocks at low tide, gathering and opening oysters. They open them by striking a sharp blow with a stone at the base of the upper valves, which dislocates it, and then with their fingers they extricate the oyster, of which they are very fond.

—One of the attractions of a fair in McHenry county, Ill., was the marriage of a volunteer couple, to whom presents valued at $200 were to be givn. The couple came to the scratch and were married in the presence of the multitude, but it is charged that they already had the knot tied elsewhere, and the managers of the fair are withholding the presents pending the result of an investigation.

—It is not generally known that camels, both wild and tame, are found in Texas, yet such is the fact, and some of them will be on exhibition at the State fair at Dallas this fall. The first of these animals were brought to the State by the Government in 1852 to test their usefulness in crossing the American desert to California. They came from Arabia, and were the ancestors of those now in the State.

—The crops in Manitoba this year, according to statistical reports, exceed all estimates. The Canadian Pacific Railway will be utterly inadequate to move the crop. In many sections the yield has been thirty-five bushels to the acre. The averages will be about thirty bushels. At this figure, on an average of 432,136 acres, the yield will be 120,899,864 bushels, leaving ten million bushels available for export.

—John Hardcastle, a farmer living near Mountain View, Arkansas, was warned to leave the country a short time ago by men who held a grudge against him. He had a large family and was poor. He started in a wagon with his family and effects for the Arkansas river. After traveling about three miles he heard his name pronounced by some person hidden in the underbrush. Hardcastle grasped his gun and advanced a few paces, when two men opened fire on him, riddling his body with buckshot. Five men have been arrested.

—Few people know anything about where slate pencils come from, and school children seem to think they are a growth indigenous to all school rooms. The first slate pencil factory ever established in America is still in operation in Vermont, and the next is in Virgina. These are the only two in America. The Virginia factory is in Albemarle county, and gives employment to a large number of people who would otherwise find it hard work to make a living in the huckleberry barrens which surround the quarry and factory. About 50,000 pencils a day are turned out by this factory.

—A Wisconsin politician, who has just returned from Europe, is credited with the authorship of a most wonderful story. He said that on the voyage the steamer was followed by a shark, which the seamen finally killed. It weighed 1,760 pounds. In its stomach were found a water pail, a child's rocking horse, a pair of fisherman's boots, three empty beer bottles, a copy of the London *Times*, the well preserved seat of a pair of trousers and a square piece of pine board, on which was painted the sign: "No Smoking Aloud."

—Miss Minnie Rhodes, of Chenango county, N. Y., committed suicide the other day for a very strange reason. About noon her father, Cyrus Rhodes, asked her to dig some potatoes for dinner. She refused and her father commanded her to do it. Finally she consented to get the potatoes, and told her father to go about his work. Instead, however, the girl got a revolver and took it to the barn, where, unbuttoning her dress, she placed the weapon against her breast and fired. The bullet passed through her heart. She was about 14 years of age. Mr. Rhodes is a prominent farmer.

—In Chicago on Wednesday of last week a man started to cross Clark street through a gap in the string of cars and wagons, between a truck and an express wagon. A car in front of the latter vehicle stopped at the corner of Kinzie street and the expressman was obliged to pull up suddenly just as the man was crossing. The tail-board of the wagon was down and it caught the man on one side of the head, and at the same instant the pole of the truck struck him on the other, and he was killed standing upright before the eyes of the crowd waiting to cross the streets.

—A man was going over the Rocky Mountains for pine logs, driving a wagon. On the top of a large rock by the side of the road was a young bear, the mother having started up the mountain on the approach of the team. The cub not moving, the mother came bounding to it, and, giving it a a nudge with her nose, started up the mountain again, expecting the cub to follow. But the little one made no move. The old bear then came back the second time, and taking up the cub in her paws gave him severe cuffs. The cub then obeyed orders and followed the old bear in a gallop up the side of the mountain.

—Of our 22 Presidents, four (Washington, Madison, Jackson and Polk), though blessed with charming wives, had no children. They all married widows. One (Pierce) had three children, but they all died before he was inaugurated; the last, a lad of 13, was killed by an accident on the Boston and Maine railroad between his election and inauguration. One (Buchanan) was never married—the only bachelor that was ever elected President except the present occupant of the White House. The latest death among the descendants of the Presidents is that of Jefferson's favorite and youngest grandchild, Septimia.

—The old lady who, when dying and almost speechless, beckoned her daughter to bend over her to receive her final messages, and murmured with her last breath. "Always—keep—the—kettle—full—of—hot—water," is no subject of ridicule for housewives. Most of them have been in extremities where her course seemed to them entirely natural. To be in a hurry for the cupful of boiling water that is needed for a certain dish, only to find the kettle dry, is a tax upon the patience that is hard to meet. Insisting that the kettle must never be placed upon the stove unless filled, and examination into the matter on every visit to the kitchen, are the only remedies for the trouble.

—It is reported that ten out of twenty applicants for a West Point cadetship were recently rejected as unfit for service through the use of cigarettes, the habit having brought on what is termed by physicians "tobacco heart."

—The six-year-old son of a Kentucky man is acquiring notoriety as a weather prophet. The child is small for his age, and can not yet talk plainly, but has developed barometrical powers to a wonderful degree. Since he was four years old his parents, who are respectable and reliable people, declare that he has foretold every rain, hail storm or snow storm, and even the light showers and sprinkles so plentiful in the spring of the year. One day recently, while the sun was blazing down with intense heat, the child came into the house from the yard, where he had been intently gazing at the heavens, and predicted a heavy rain-storm, to be followed by a profuse fall of hail. In the afternoon his prophecy was verified by a heavy storm.

—A horse that delivers papers is an object of general interest and admiration in the city of Indianapolis. The animal delivers papers to over one hundred subscribers, never missing one in his rounds and is as prompt as clock-work. The animal is assisted in his labors by a small boy who hands out the papers, but it does not matter whether the boy knows the route or not as the horse is perfectfully familiar with it. The memory of this noble animal is certainly wonderful. Gentle as a lamb, he trots in 2:35 when necessary to have the first package at the prominent news-stand ahead of all other dailies. So accurate is this animal in his daily course that the large sum of six hundred and fifty dollars has been offered by an admirer, but was refused the horse costing three years ago only seventy-five dollars.

—A horrible accident occurred on the Columbus & Cincinnati Midland Railway last Friday evening. An express train running at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour ran into a buggy which was crossing the track at Morgan's Station, about five miles from the city. The buggy contained two aged ladies—Mrs. Susan Bell, a widow, who resides in the neighborhood, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. E. W. Henderson, who resides at Salem, Iowa. They were on the way to visit a neighbor and were only a few rods from their destination. The buggy was torn to pieces and the two women killed instantly and thrown into a field. The bodies were so mangled and cut to pieces that neither could have been recognized by those who were acquainted with them. The trainmen report that as soon as they discovered the buggy on the track they made a desperate effort to give the alarm and stop the train, but were unable to do so. The crossing of the track at this point is between two hills, and the vehicle could not be seen until they were near upon it.

—One of the greatest living curiosities in human form is Riley Smith, of the State of Indiana, who for years has wandered about Bloomington, most of the time dependent upon the township for a livelihood. He is remarkable as being the tallest man, the smallest about the waist, and having the largest feet of any person in the whole county. He is 6 feet 7½ in height, measures 12 inches about the waist, and wears a No. 17 shoe that by actual measurement holds 1¼ pecks of corn. He Weighs 145 pounds. No shoe is made by the trade large enough by four numbers, and when a pair is demanded Smith's order is sent to a Louisville (Ky.) firm, where the shoes are made according to a measurement kept by them. Once each year a pair of plough shoes are ordered. They weigh almost 10 pounds and are made of heavy leather, and have broad heels. The shoes are 16 inches long, the heel measure is 13½ inches, the instep 10½ inches, and the ball 10 inches. Smith is a native of North Carolina, is 46 years old and emigrated to Indiana in 1860. He is married and has two children. He is a Republican.

—The *Farmer's Review*, of Chicago, publishes its estimates of the corn crop of 1887, placing it at about 1,350,000,000 following data: The seven corn surplus States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa Kansas and Nebraska have during the last seven years produced an average within a small fraction of 1,000,000,000 bushels annually. This year all these States have suffered severely from drought. The Department of Agricultural estimated the condition of the crop in these States on September 1, based on reports of its correspondents prior to that date, at 64 per cent. The *Farmer's Review* has estimated the condition, based on reports of its correspondents up to September 17, at only 57 per cent. of an average crop. This 57 per cent. would give for these States only 570,000,000 bushels in this year's crop. The rest of the country has in these seven years produced an average of about 640,000,000 bushels. But the crop this year is above the average in the Atlantic and cotton States, and it has been estimated that the yield will be 100,000,000 bushels in excess of the average of past years. This will give to the country outside of the seven corn States above named a crop of 740,000,000 bushels, which, added to the 570,000,000 bushels from the seven corn States, makes a total corn crop for the whole country of 1,310,000,000 bushels.

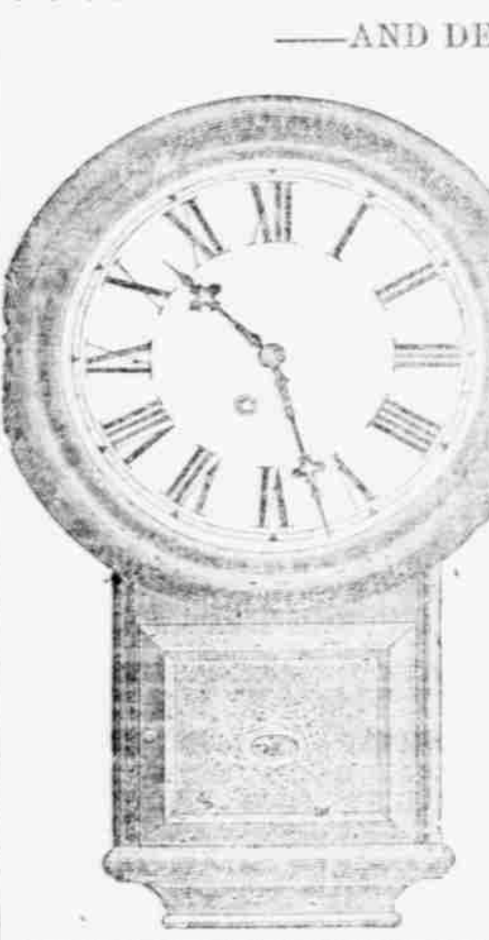
A WORD TO ALL.

Go to GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S, Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa., for Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Pads, Stair Rods, Stair Buttons,

Oilcloths, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Feathers,

Turcoman Curtains, Madras Curtain Goods, etc., etc. Quality of Goods unequaled and prices the lowest.

CARL RIVINIUS,
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—
Watches, Clocks,
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.
Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford
WATCHES.
Columbia and Fredonia Watches,
In Key and Stem Winders.
LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.
☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED ☜
CARL RIVINIUS
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.



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FOR MENTAL VIGOROUS HEALTH
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TREATMENT.
HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mfg Chemists, ST. LOUIS, MO.
RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.
Money Received on Depsit,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS
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AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS AT PRIVATE Sale the following valuable
HOUSE AND LOT,
situate on Main street, of Carrolltown Borough, and in the business centre of the town, opposite the Blum brewery. [illegible]
POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.
For particulars call on or address the owner,
FREDERICK SNYDER.
At the Arlington Hotel, Altoona, Pa.
September 16, 1887.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS FARM known as the LUCKETT FARM, situate in Munster township, Cambria county, containing about
90 ACRES, ABOUT 60 ACRES CLEARED,
having thereon erected a good frame house and frame barn. [illegible] Luckett's Station on the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad.
For further particulars inquire of George M. Reade, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa., or of the undersigned on the premises.
JOHN MURPHY.
July 29, 1887.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.
RELIABLE REMED. For Sick Stomach, For Torpid Liver, Bilious Headache, Costiveness,
Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.
[illegible]

I CURE FITS!
[illegible]

PATENTS
HENRY WISE GARNETT, Attorney-at-Law,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Refers to 2d National Bank, Washington, D. C.
SEND FOR INVENTOR'S GUIDE.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.
[illegible] Write for circulars containing description. Sent free. PYLE & DeHAVEN, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Petersburg, Va.

WHEN you want Job Printing of any kind done give the FREEMAN office a trial.

DYSPEPSIA
Is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. PURITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
—THE BEST TONIC
Quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Heartburn, Belching, Tasting the Food, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food.
REV. J. T. ROSSITER, the honored pastor of the First Reformed Church, Baltimore, Md., says:
"Having used Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia and Indigestion I take great pleasure in recommending it highly. Also consider it a splendid tonic and invigorator, and very strengthening."
HON. JOSEPH C. SUIT, Judge of Circuit Court, Clinton Co., Ind., says: "I bear most cheerful testimony to the efficacy of Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia, and as a tonic."
Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by
BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. [illegible]

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES. [illegible]

ADVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York, [illegible] ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100 Page Pamphlet, 10c.

CHEAPEST and BEST. Prices Reduced.
HOLMAN'S NEW PARALLEL BIBLES
[illegible] A. J. Holman & Co., Phila.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cresson Springs Company will be held at the Mountain House, Cresson, Pa., on Tuesday, August 24, 1887, [illegible] President and Directors [illegible]
JAMES H. [illegible], Secretary.
July 15, 3t.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.
Estate of John Grimes, deceased.
Letters testamentary on the estate of J. Grimes, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate must make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
MARGARET GRIMES,
Allegheny twp., July 15. [illegible]

BARBER SHOP
The undersigned invites the citizens of Ebensburg and public generally to call at his shop on Centre St., Ebensburg, Pa., opposite the Mountain House saloon, where he will be found ready to accommodate them with a clean shave or a hair cut on short notice.
By keeping everything neat and tidy about my shop I expect to merit a liberal share of patronage.
March 11, '87. PETER WILHELM.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of William J. McGuire, late of Clearfield township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to
HIRAM [illegible],
Adm'r of William J. McGuire, dec'd.
Clearfield twp., April 29, 1887.-6t.

1794. 1887.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 31, 1882.

Hay Fever CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER HEADACHE
Try the Cure.
HAY
Ely's Cream Balm.
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 235 Greenwich St., New York.

OCAL AND PERSONAL.

—x-Sheriff Blair has moved into the sand.

—Miss Ann McDonald is visiting friends sburg.

—Mrs. L. H. Linton and family on Tues- ved to Johnstown.

—Squire John Brady, of Johnstown, was ter to our town on Wednesday.

—Prof. Leech on Tuesday moved into Linton's house on Centre street.

—Voters should bear in mind that Satur- xt is the last day for paying taxes.

—The Carrolltown Fair—Tuesday, Wed- day, Thursday and Friday of next

—Professor Strayer, on Monday last ed into the house vacated by Mr. David es.

—Col. John S. Miller moved in and took ge of the Blair house in this place on day.

—A large number of emigrants passed gh Tyrone last week, bound for Clear- coal regions.

—Misses Annie and Lucinda Wilt, of St. gustine, were visiting friends in this the past week.

—Mr. Theo. Evans, of Altoona, who has visiting in this place for the past week, rned home on Monday last.

—Mr. Robert Campbell, of Gallitzin, cut e tree a few days ago, from which he ized 300 pounds of honey.

—Mr. William Cole on Monday last started saw and planing mill near the sta- recently purchased by him.

—Peter Wilhelm pulled up his barber p in this place on Monday and moved to where he intends opening up a shop.

—One day last week John Shenefelt shot ke on Isaac F. Pringle's mill dam, in merhill township, measuring seven feet tip to tip.

—McDonald at Loretto, Pa., wants 500 ls large onions, 1000 bushels picked and 1000 bushels clean wheat. Part paid if desired.

—Mr. David Davis and family removed this place to Morrellville on Tuesday Mr. Davis intends engaging in mer- ndising in that place.

—Look up your stove pipes and flues. are liable to rust through the summer; eats holes, and heat in pipes with holes set your house on fire.

—The Harry Sisters, who played in the a House on Wednesday evening for benefit of the G. A. R. Post of this e gave a good entertainment.

—Mr. Luke Ivory will sell at public sale residence in Loretto, on Saturday, 15th, a lot of household and kitchen He will also offer at the same his real estate.

—Messrs. Michael and Alex Berg and iam Breese, former Ebensburg boys, now of Salina, Kansas, dropped into town on Saturday last for a few days to relations and friends.

—The Carrolltown Cornet Band visited town on Thursday of last week in their band wagon. After partaking of the er "set up" to them by Mr. Condon, of ona, the builder of the wagon, they re- ned home.

—A new iron bridge is to be erected over Conemaugh between Coopersdale and ellville. The boroughs aforesaid are ar the expense of building the abut- s while the superstructure is to be at the expense of the county.

—The commissioners have concluded to an iron bridge across the Clearfield k at Dean station between Clearfield Dean townships, and also an iron ge over the South Fork between Adams Croyle townships on the old Franks- road.

—Mr. John S. Parrish, lately with Messrs. & Curtis, wholesale shoe men, has ac- ed a situation with Mr. E. Hewitt, for Barnet Bond's Son, and will do soliciting and collecting and keep the s for the above named firm.—*Altoona mes.*

—The following named persons can each a letter by calling at the Ebensburg office: Minnie S. Macurale, Mr. Tulle oots, Mr. Adam Bowers, Mr. D. D. vis, F. R. Hess, W. S. Grammer, George an, Mr. Charles R. Tripp, Mr. Wm. R. haels, C. E. Wilson.

—Mr. Joseph Griffin, of Munster town- p, on Wednesday last left a specimen of tatoes at our office that are hard to beat. of them measures four feet one inch in ngth and they are built in proportion. They were raised on the farm of Mr. Philip Sanders in Munster township.

—Mr. Thomas Peach has bought out the Carrolltown hack lines and the carrying of the mail from Ebensburg to Carrolltown. He expects to buy some fast stock at the Carrolltown fair and the run between this place and Carrolltown will then be made in —well it depends on how the roads are.

—Friday, October 21st has been appointed by E. E. Higbee, Superintendent of Public Instruction, as an Autumn School Arbor Day, and teachers and school officers throughout the state are urged to the propriety of using every effort to encourage tree planting throughout the state on this day.

—During a celebration in Mænnerchor Hall in Altoona on Thursday night of last week Lewis Schutz, who was pretty badly beaten, drew a revolver and fired. The ball struck Jacob Schultz in the groin and inflicted a painful though not a dangerous wound. Schutz was arrested and locked

—Any person who wants paying work as local traveling agent for warranted nursery stock should apply at once to James E. Whitney, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. No experience is necessary, and complete outfit is furnished free. Steady work the year round and all stock warranted to be in good condition.

—Constable S. P. Snyder, of Somerset- who was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff in that county has returned all the candidates on the Republican ticket in that county for violating the election laws of the Commonwealth. A desire for revenge is thought to be the moving spirit for his action.

—These cold mornings and evenings admonish us that winter will soon be here. Winter on the mountain means a great deal more cold weather than in other localities, and it behooves everyone to hunt up his overcoat. If, unfortunately, you have none, go down to McConnell & Saupps, St. Lawrence block, Eleventh avenue, Altoona, where you will find overcoats in all styles and at prices so low that you will be sure to buy one.

—On Monday morning of last week a sad accident happened on the road between Nineveh and Armagh, about half a mile from the latter place. Mr. James McCormick was driving along the road with a load of ties, on which was seated his little son Curtis, aged about 5 years. In some way the child lost his balance and fell to the ground, one of the wheels passing over his body, crushing it in a horrible manner, causing instant death.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES ON

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS

—WILL BE FOUND AT—

Cable & Co.'s One-Price Store, Altoona, Pa.

—The Sparks Bro.'s Specialty Co. gave a good show on Monday night.

—On Monday a curious appeal was decided in the Supreme Court, sitting at Pittsburgh. Just after the Brooks License law went into effect, Messrs. Henry Leister, James Swoope, E. F. Gould, and James O'Neil applied for licenses in Huntingdon county. The President Judge filed a decision granting their petitions. The Associate Judges, however, refused their licenses. An appeal was taken on the ground that the Associate Judges had not the power to reverse the decision of the President Judge. The Court decided in favor of the Associate Judges.

—On Thursday of last week the Carrolltown band drove into town in their new wagon and took dinner at the Mountain House. While here the band played several fine selections of music, and as they are a jolly, good set of fellows, we are always glad to meet them. The new wagon takes the cake however, and was admired by all. It was built by Mr. J. H. Condon, of Altoona, and is well and substantially built, commodious, finely finished, and lettered on the out side "Carrolltown Band" Mr. Condon has furnished a large number of vehicles to our citizens in the north of the county, and we have no doubt the band-wagon will be like all the rest of his work, hard to beat.

—The special train conveying President Cleveland and party passed over the Pennsylvania railroad on last Friday afternoon. The train arrived at Altoona at 6:25, where an immense crowd had gathered to see the President. Besides the President and Mrs. Cleveland, the occupants of the train consisted of Private Secretary Lamont, Law Partner W. S. Bissell, and Dr. Bryant, of New York, two journalists representing the two press associations, and an artist for an illustrated weekly. The train stopped at Altoona for five minutes, during which time the party appeared on the platform, and as many as could reach him grasped the President by the hand. Amid deafening cheers the train moved slowly out and sped on its way west. All along the railroad at Gallitzin, Cresson, Hemlock, Wilmore, South Fork, Conemaugh and Johnstown people thronged about the stations to get a glimpse of the party. At Johnstown, although the train did not stop, the President and Mrs. Cleveland appeared on the rear platform of their car, but a freight train on the south track shut out their view. All along the route the party received a warm and cordial reception.

—The experience of a Cambria county man in Wyoming Territory is narrated by the Pittsburg *Times* of last Monday morning as follows: George W. Ricketts, of Fiske, Cambria county, who went to Wyoming last May to farm and get rich, was at the Union Depot last night on his way back home, perfectly convinced that the sterile hills of Cambria are much more prolific, at least promising than the "fat plains" of Wyoming. With Ricketts were his wife, two daughters and two sons. They left Wyoming 10 days ago thinking they had money enough to pay their fair to Pittsburg. They found when they arrived at St. Louis that they were stranded. Being a Grand Army man Mr. Ricketts concluded to wait till the Pennsylvania delegation should arrive. He pawned his wife's watch for $10 and his watch for $30, but this sum was only sufficient to see them a short distance. Govenor Beaver, J. C. Stevenson, of New Castle, and other G. A. R. members, took up a collection, and the result was money enough to get the whole party to Cresson. At the depot Mr. Stevenson bought their supper, and the children some fruit. Ricketts said: "The Indians, half breeds, gamblers, white thieves and the cold weather make Wyoming the most undesirable place on earth.

Killed on the Railroad.

On Saturday last Mr. James McGough, an old citizen of Summerhill township, while returning to his home from Wilmore was instantly killed by a freight train on the railroad. Mr. McGough, who was about seventy years of age, left Wilmore between five and six o'clock to walk home, a distance of about two miles. When at the station at Wilmore, he started down the railroad track which is somewhat nearer than following the township road, and had got down to where he would turn off to take a path that leads to his house. He started across the track and in some unaccountable manner failed to notice a train that was coming up, stepped directly in front of it and was, of course struck and instantly killed, the body being thrown about twenty feet to the side and when the train was stopped life was extinct. Mr. McGough was a widower, his wife having died about two years ago. He leaves a family of six children all grown up, four sons John, Thomas, Paredius and William and two daughters both married, the one the wife of Charles Fresh and the other married to Albert Carpenter. Mr. McGough was born in Summerhill township and was a brother of Messrs. John, Patrick, William and Daniel McGough and Mrs. Boyle and Miss Elizabeth McGough who all reside in that neighborhood. He was a member of the Catholic church and his remains were interred in St. Bartholomew's cemetery at Wilmore on Monday last.

Arrested for Burglary.

On last Monday, John S. Hipps, Jr., was arrested at Blacklick, Indiana county, for larceny and burglary, as it is alleged that he entered Rorabaugh's store, in Lumber City, Clearfield county, on Friday night, September 23d inst. The young man is a son of John S. Hipps, of the firm of Hipps & Lloyd, the well-known lumber firm who have been operating in the north of this county for a number of years. He had been working at Blacklick as a laborer in the brick-yard for some time.

There are a great many stories afloat in this matter, but the following appears to be the main part of them. John S. Hipps was married to a miss Hughes, daughter of Nathanial Hughes, of Cherrytree, Indiana county, but who has been dead for twenty years, leaving a husband and two sons. The sons have become of age within the past decade, and it is alleged by John, the junior, that he and his brother were the heirs to $18,000, which they received, through their mother's estate; that when this sum was placed in their possession they invested it, or a portion of it, in a mill property at Lumber city, but, not being successful in their business, they became financially involved, and they went to their father for assistance, which was given to them promptly, but after investigation it was discovered that Mr. Hipps, Sr., in giving assistance to his sons, placed the mill property in his name, and that the sum the boys got from their mother's estate was swallowed in the mill property, and that no settlement could be had. The boys were then thrown on their own resources.

It appears the present trouble started something in this way: John, the junior, was away from home, and without any money, and he signed his father's name to a check for $25, which was honored by the bank and accepted by his father when the fact came to his knowledge; but it seems that John, Jr., owned a valuable mare, which was in his father's barn, and that he would not allow her to be taken away until the forged check was paid. Recently the young man left here to visit his home, and before starting said he would bring his mare with him when he came back; and sure enough, on the following Saturday night he arrived at Blacklick with the animal. It is alleged by the prosecution that John, the defendant, left Lumber City on Friday night, and before taking his departure entered Rorabaugh's store—the proprietor of which, by the way, is related to the Hippses. He is also accused of setting fire to his father's barn, although there was no information made charging him with arson.

John, Jr., does not deny being in the barn on that night, but says that he took his mare out about 9 o'clock and left, and that the barn was burnt about 11 o'clock. There are rumors that the young man has said that he would get square with the old man for his action in cheating him and his brother out of the mill property.

The prisoner was handcuffed and taken to Clearfield county, where the information was made.

Items from Frugality.

FRUGALITY, Oct. 2, 1887.

EDITOR FREEMAN.—Since I last wrote you we have had a good many changes and ups and downs, of which we will try to mention a few.

The mines and coke ovens are now under a new management, and how it will work, time must tell; they have twenty-two ovens in blast and the coke produced is pronounced of the best quality.

Mr. Blakely, a gentleman of color, recognizing the wants of civilization has started a barber shop, and we trust his patronage may prove encouraging to his enterprize.

There has been a great deal of unnecessary work done here of late on Sundays, which leads us to think that this would be a good field for a missionary.

We have a company who are supposed to be worth their millions, and who have worked a mule day and night for weeks, and for four days without water—send us a missionary.

A match game of base ball was played to-day between the Wild-cats and the Polecats, resulting in favor of the Poles, as they are the strongest. The playing was poor, but the profanity was rich—we need a missionary.

Miss Tinnie Gray attended the Institute at Ebensburg, and reports having had a pleasant time.

FROM SHIRLEY.

Mr. Nelson Shuss has moved his mill to Shirley to saw the timber from a large tract owned by Messrs Flynn & Troxell. This will help Shirley, indeed the time is not far distant when Shirley will be the leading city along the C. & C. R. R., as it is the best location for a town and is backed up by plenty of timber and coal.

Mr. Joseph Van Ormer of this place has his mine opened and has plenty of good coal. Joe also brags somewhat on his pumpkins.

The singing school is doing well. Mr. C. B. Strunk is proving himself to be an efficient teacher and the air in this locality will soon reverberate with elegant music.

The correspondent to the *Herald* made a slight mistake in regard to Mr. Biddle, as the gentleman had nothing to do with the festival.

FROM FALLEN TIMBER.

Mr. Robert Murphy lost a valuable gold watch a few days ago and was troubled greatly about it. The watch was found however, and returned. Be more careful Bobby.

Hud. Glasgow, the enterprising merchant, is doing a good business and aside from his general merchantile line, is furnishing the thirsty with lemonade, etc.

Mr. Craver, the landlord at this place, is certainly deserving praise for the manner in which he conducts his business and Sammy, his bartender, is ever alive to accommodate the thirsty. Yours, B.

Items from Hemlock.

HEMLOCK, Oct. 5th, 1887.

ED. FREEMAN.—Pay day passed off here quietly. Saturday 1st being the first semimonthly day and was very quiet.

Rev. Father McDermott, of the Holy Ghost College, Pittsburgh, was the guest of Father Brown, Saturday and Sunday.

The Sisters of St. Joseph are preparing the children for confirmation which will take place at St. Bridgets church in this place, on or about November 1st, 1887 to be administered by Rt. Rev. Bishop Phelan, of Pittsburgh.

The sick at this place, we are glad to state, are all improving rapidly and will be able to be about in a few days.

Mr. William Leahey, brother of James Leahey, deceased, late station agent for the P. R. R., has been appointed to the position made vacant by the death of his brother, the appointment taking effect October 1st. Will is a good boy and will make a good, courteous, honest and obliging agent and will not vary from the rules of the company.

Willie Hoover, son of David Hoover, while playing about some old boilers at the R. R. depot, had the misfortune to have several of his fingers dislocated. Boys should be careful and not meddle with things when there is danger. Boys however, will be boys.

Mr. Lambert George, the efficient express agent, has returned home from Cresson where he was stationed during the summer season, as assistant to Mr. Powers, agent at that place.

Shooting matches are coming in vogue here just now for chickens, turkeys, etc., preparatory to Thanksgiving.

Mr. Joseph Rainey has erected a large and commodious building wherein he intends placing ovens for a bakery which is greatly needed here. Joe is an enterprising citizen and likes to see and make improvements.

The Indian Medical Association arrived here on Monday with the expectation of scooping in the cash for some kind of patent medicine. There is also a free show connected with it. Let parents keep their children away from it at night.

The mines are idle to day but for what cause I failed to learn. X.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, October, 5, 1887:

Daniel Rice, Conemaugh and Virginia Rice, Johnstown.

Lawrence E. Fleck and Mary M. Fentiman, Johnstown.

Michael D. Seigh, Johnstown and Jennie May McMeans, Cambria.

John T. Wolfe and Clara H. Williamson, Johnstown.

Joseph C. Kantner, Jr. and Rachael C. Sproul, Johnstown.

Thomas P. Williams and Maggie Lewis, Millville.

Charles Krohue and Catharine McGuire, Delanies Mines.

George W. Hildebrand, Johnstown, and Leah F. Reighhard, East Taylor township.

John M. Gull, Johnstown and Melvina Wilson, Morrellville.

William G. Weakland and Sarah Camahan, Glen White, Blair county.

Henry H. Herdman, Westmoreland county and Susan B. Harding, Jackson township.

Frank Judy, Hornerstown and Ruth M. Wilson, Conemaugh township.

Timothy C. O'Donovan, Watkins Mills, Allegheny county and Lucinda Byrne, Ebensburgh, Pa.

Poor House Statistics.

The following orders were granted by the Poor Directors at their meeting on Oct. 4, 1887.

Out door poor	$707 43
Steward sal	46 67
Matron sal	12 50
Farmer sal	20 00
Pumping	10 00
Repairs	7 07
Meat	48 06
House work	16 00
Dry goods	6 86
Groceries	49 01
Flour, 10 barrel	45 00
Medical, house 3 month	50 00
Warren Asylum	28 75
Coal	30 00
Johnstown *Tribune*	1 50
Pumpkins	7 00
Coffins, house	7 00

Communication.

CAMBRIA COUNTY ALMSHOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA., Oct. 4th, 1887.

This is to certify that in June of this year I bought from Peter Henderson & Co., seedsmen, of New York, one peck of the New Japanese Buckwheat for which I paid $2. The expressage was 75 cents making, in all, $2.75. This day I threshed and cleaned 29 bushels of clean seed weighing 52 lbs to the bushel. ISIDORE LILLY, Steward.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. James and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto

Hay Fever.

I have suffered greatly from periodical returns of hay fever. At the suggestion of Covert & Cheever, druggists, obtained Ely's Cream Balm, and used a portion of it during a severe attack. I can cheerfully testify as to the immediate and continued relief obtained by its use. I heartily recommend it to those suffering from this or kindred complaints.—(Rev.) H. A. Smith, Clinton, Wis.

Ladies Wanted.

A lady agent is wanted in every city and village; also ladies to travel and solicit orders for MADAME WOOD'S Corset and Corded Corset Waists, Tampico Forms, Hose Supporters, Steel Protectors, Ladies' Friend, etc. Agents are making from Twenty to Fifty dollars a week.

Send for catalogue and price list to B. WOOD, 54 South Salina Street, Syracuse, New York.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at E. James' drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

Married.

O'DONOVAN—BYRNE.—Married at the Church of the Holy Name in Ebensburg, on Thursday, October 6th, 1887, by Rev. Thomas Walsh, Mr. Timothy C. O'Donovan, of Watkin Mills, Allegheny county, and Miss Lucinda Byrne, of Ebensburg.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria County to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Exchange Hotel in the borough of Chest Springs, on

FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1887,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

the following described Timber Land, viz:

A certain piece or parcel of unseated land situated in Clearfield township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded on the east by land of John Durbin and Michael Wyrock, on the south by land of John Carlheim and others, on the north by land of Hugh Hagan and John Durbin, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less. This land is densely covered with valuable timber.

☞TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

CELESTINE McMULLEN.
Trustee to sell certain real estate of
MATTHEW McMULLEN, dec'd.
October, 6, 1887.—3t.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—
In the Common Pleas of Cambria County. In the matter of the first and final account of P. F. Shaffer, Assignee of Austin Hays.

And to wit, the 7th day of September, A. D., 1887, on motion of Chas. L. Dick, Esq., to Horace Rose, appointed auditor to report distribution of the funds in the hands of P. F. Shaffer, assignee for the benefit of creditors of Austin Hays, as appears by his first and final account.

[Seal.] By the Court.
H. A. SHOEMAKER, Pro'y.

Notice is hereby given that I will sit for the purpose of the above appointment at my office No. 64 Franklin street, Johnstown, Cambria County, Pa., on Wednesday, November 9, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested may attend, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

W. HORACE ROSE, Auditor.
Johnstown, Oct. 6, 1887.

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,
(Refer to this paper.)
Rochester, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—
Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Cooney, deceased, of Munster township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CHARLES COONEY, Adm'r.
Munster, Oct. 5, 1887.

FIRE! BURGLARS! THIEVES!

SAFES!

OUR VICTOR

Household & Office Safes

Are expressly meant to supply an urgent demand from *Farmers, Lawyers, Doctors, Small Storekeepers, Postmasters, Express and Railroad Agents, Township and County Officials, Trustees, Retired Business Men and Families*, for a **first-class fire-proof,** burglar-proof combination lock, safe, adapted in capacity and price to suit their requirements. **The Victor** is first-class in every respect, **warranted fire-proof,** and constructed in the most improved manner. We now use on each and every safe **our new non-pickable combination lock,** and inside bolt-work. It has all round corners, exterior beautifully finished and ornamented by hand with all burnished portions nickel-plated. Interior nicely fitted up with sub-treasuries, book-spaces, and pigeon-holes.

Advertisement No. 1.

No. 1.	Farmers' Size, 19x12x13,	weight,	135 lbs.	$24.00
No. 2.	Household Size, 22x15x16,	"	250 lbs.	$30.00
No. 3.	Small Dealers' Size, 28x18x18,	"	600 lbs.	$40.00
No. 4.	Postmasters' and Office Size, 32x22x22,	"	800 lbs.	$60.00

No. 4 has inside door, with flat key lock, duplicate keys. Sub-treasuries have flat key-locks, with duplicate keys. *We are sole owners of patents and sole manufacturers of the Victor Safes. We caution persons against making, buying, selling or using safes infringing on our patents.*

Every first-class safe company manufactures under patents. It is dangerous to buy spurious goods bearing no patent dates.

Every person who is in need of a safe will find it profitable to correspond with us at once, before an agency is established in his locality, and receive the benefit of our *Special Offer in open territory.*

We want *General Merchants and Dealers* to help us carry out our *Inter-State Co-operative Plan. Exclusive control free.* A highly profitable connection to last probably for a life-time. *Will cost but one cent* for a postal card to learn full particulars. Illustrations and testimonials sent on application. In writing us mention advertisement No. 1. Address,

The Victor Safe & Lock Co., CINCINNATI, O.

CLOSING OUT SALE!!

We expect to vacate our present store-room by the first of next April, and in order to reduce our stock, we intend closing out all our Summer Dress Goods,

Curtains, and Curtain Goods,

Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries and Embroidered Robes, White Goods, Laces, Parasols, and Ladies' Skirts at actual cost. Also,

Hand-Satchels, Gossamers,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

NAPKINS, TOWELS,

and odds and ends of different kinds of goods.

Mrs. R. E. JONES.
EBENSBURG, PA.

LETTING.

THE Commissioners of Cambria county will receive sealed proposals until 12 o'clock m., Oct. 18, 1887, at their office in Ebensburg, Pa., for the following described bridges and abutments:

No. 1. A low truss bridge 34 feet span, with 14 foot road way across South Fork Creek, between Adams and Croyle townships, where the old Frankstown road crosses said stream.

No. 2. Abutments and wing walls for above bridge, height above water surface, 14 feet.

No. 3. A High truss bridge 75 feet space with 14 foot road-way at Dean Station on the C. & C. R. R., across Clearfield Creek between Clearfield and Dean townships.

No. 4. Abutments and wing-walls for above bridge. Height above water surface, 15 feet.

Plans and specifications of abutments to be seen at Commissioner's office, and each bidder to furnish his own plans for bridges. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved by the Commissioners.

JOHN KIRBY,
JAMES COSTLOW, } Com's.
DAVID HAMILTON,
Attest: D. A. McGOUGH, Clerk.
Oct. 6, 1887.—tf.

Penn'a Agri'l Works.

Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Hay Presses, Stump Pullers and Standard Agricultural Impliments generally. Send for Catalogue
A. B. FARQUHAR & SON, York, Pa. 41

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Orphans' Court, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Homestead, late of David Youngkins, dec'd, situate in Reade township, Cambria county, on

SATURDAY, OCT. 29, '87,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

the following described real estate, viz:

A certain piece or parcel of land situate in said township of Reade, bounded by the Beaver Dam Creek on the east, land of heirs of George Walters, deceased, on the south, and other land of heirs of David Youngkin, dec'd, separated by the Clearfield creek, on the west and north, containing 8 acres and 106 and 10 perches, more or less, being known and numbered on the return of the inquest in partition in the estate of said David Youngkin, deceased, as purpart No. 7.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said township of Reade, bounded by Beaver Dam Creek on the south and west, Clearfield Creek on the north, and land of heirs of George Walters, deceased, on the east, containing fifteen acres and fifteen perches, more or less, being purpart No. 8 as returned by said inquest.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said township of Reade, bounded by land of Mrs. Nancy Sneath on the north, land of P. & A. Flynn, on the east, Clearfield Creek on the south, and other land of the heirs of David Youngkin, deceased, on the west, containing four acres and twelve perches, more or less, being purpart No. 9 as returned by said inquest.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said township of Reade, bounded by the Clearfield County line on the north, land of Clark & Dillon on the east, and land of heirs of George Walters, deceased, on the south and west, containing sixteen acres and fifty-one perches, more or less, and being purpart No. 10, as returned by said inquest. This piece is underlaid by three veins of good coal.

Also, the water right on all that certain tract of land situate in said township of Reade, warranted in name of —— Wilson, which said tract is now owned by P. & A. Flynn, being purpart No. 11, as returned by said inquest.

☞TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, one-third in six months and one-third in one year thereafter. The deferrred payments to bear interest and to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage of purchaser.

JOS. YOUNGKIN,
Trustee to sell certain real estate of
DAVID YOUNGKIN, dec'd.
Coalport, Pa., Oct. 6, 1887.—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of Ellen Harvy, of Gallitzin borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL HENRY, Adm'r.
Summit Pa., Aug. 26, 1887. 6t.

Sheriff's Sale

—OF—

REAL ESTATE

BY virtue of sundry writs of FIERI FACIAS, ALIAS FIERI FACIAS and VENDITION EXPONAS, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on

SATURDAY, OCT. 15, '87,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate to wit: All the right, title, and interest of Levi Ream, deceased, with notice to Silas Ream, administrator of said deceased, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of Joseph Wright on the east, Sylvester McKinzie, on the south, a township road on the west and lands of George W. Kirby on the north, containing 56 acres, more or less, about 40 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story plank house and bank barn and other outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Thomas McGough. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of A. Sherbine and W. H. H. Robertson, guardian.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of John Brenner, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of William Mulholien, estate of C. Allenbaugh, John Ream Jacob J. Weaver and others, containing twenty-five acres and eighty perches, more or less, about ten acres of which are cleared.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of John Bornner, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of William Mulholien, estate of C. Allenbaugh and land above described, containing twenty-five acres, more or less, all of which is cleared, having thereon erected a one and one-half story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of John Brenner. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob J. Weaver.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Francis McConnell, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of Charles Roehm, Margaret McKinney, Peter Burtnett, Patrick Connery and James F. Kelly, containing sixty acres, more or less, about thirty acres cleared, having thereon erected one and one-half story plank house and log barn and other outbuildings now in the occupancy of Henry and Catherine McConnell.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of Francis McConnell, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Portage township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of J. C. Martin, William McConnell and Daniel Sissy, containing 60 acres, more or less unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob J. Weaver.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down and the remaining two thirds on the confirmation of the deed.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.
Sept. 23, 1887.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria County to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg on

MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1887,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

the following described real estate, viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Matthew Ivory, heirs of J. C. Ivory, Patrick McGuire, Francis Ivory and Jos. Dysart & Son, containing 100 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, a barn and other outbuildings, all in good repair. There is an abundance of good water and a fine orchard on the premises.

☞TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOSEPH A. GRAY,
Trustee to sell the real estate of
BERNARD DUNEGAN, dec'd.
Ebensburg, Oct. 6, 1887.—3t.

--OUR--

FALL SUITS & OVERCOATS

WILL BE EXHIBITED

AT THE

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

OCTOBER 10, 11, 12.

Everybody should see this grand display of Fall Clothing. It contains everything that is lovely and attractive, as well as reliable and low priced.

We sell only superior goods; superiorly made and at prices below all others.

Woolf, Son & Thomas,

☞Champion Low Price Clothiers of
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE BOTTOM

IS REACHED AT LAST.

The largest stock of hardware ever offered in the County can be found at my store. I am now selling many goods at much less than I can replace them for, but I will continue to sell at Bottom Prices until I am compelled to replenish my stock. When you want a cooking or heating stove, tinware hardware, nails, iron, glass, trunks and farming implements, call and see my stock and learn my prices.

Aug 13, '85.

G. HUNTLEY,

HIGH STREET, — — — EBENSBURG

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.
☞Office in Colonnade Row.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞Office on Centre street, near [illegible]

STRAY NOTICE.
A white and red spotted cow, about 4 years old, wearing a bell with copper rivets in strap, strayed away from the premises of the undersigned on June 15, 1887. A reward will be paid for information of her whereabouts.

EPH. DUNMIRE,
Glen White P. O., Blair Co., Pa.
July 22, 1887.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of Stephen G. Callan, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. A. W. BUCK,
Ebensburg, Pa., Aug. 26, 1887, 6t. Adm'r.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMENT, PENNY ROYAL, SPEARMINT, &c.

of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commission, storage, &c., by

DODGE & OLCOTT,
Importers and exporters, 86 William st., New York

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORphans' Court of Cambria County, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale on the premises in the Borough of Chest Springs, in Cambria county, Pa., on

THURSDAY, 20TH DAY OCTOBER 1887.

at ONE o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, situate in the Borough of Chest Springs, Cambria county, bounded and described as follows:

All that certain piece or lot of ground bounded on the East by a street, on the North by lot of Mary Ann Conrad, on the West by an alley, and on the South by an alley.

ALSO—All that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Chest Springs, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lots of E. & H. Nutter, and fronting on —— street one side, and an alley on the other side.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one third of the balance on confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest on deferred payments, and to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser on the premises.

Dr. J. B. NOONAN,
Administrator of James & Susan McMullen.
September 16, 1887.-8t.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.
The undersigned will sell their farm, situated in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of D. A. McGough, A. J. Sell, Henry Mansfield, and others, containing 118 acres, 60 acres cleared and 58 acres well timbered with oak, hemlock, cucumber and hickory. A good two-story plank house and frame barn, together with all necessary out-buildings, a never failing spring of water and a stream of water running through the farm. There is also 75 choice apple, pear and peach trees on the premises. The above property will be sold at a price and terms to suit the purchaser and a good warrantee deed guaranteed.

MARY FURY,
ANN FURY,
June 10, '87. Loretto Postoffice, Pa.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.
Estate of Christopher Robine, dec'd. Letters testamentary on the estate of Christopher Robine, late of the borough of Lilly, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

PETER ROBINE, Jr.,
JAMES CALLAHAN,
Executors of Christopher Robine, dec'd.
Lilly, Pa., September 23d, 1887. 6t.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria County, there will be exposed in Public Sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1887,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, viz:

A certain piece or parcel of land situate in White Township, Cambria County, containing about 25 acres, adjoining lands of Thomas Vill, Michael Sheehan, Timothy Sheehan and others, being the premises of the late John Sheehan, deceased. Having thereon erected a house and barn.

☞TERMS.—Ten per cent to be paid at the time of sale; balance of the one-third thereof, on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal payments, at six and nine months thereafter, with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds of purchaser.

ELIZA SHEEHAN,
Administratrix of JOHN SHEEHAN, dec'd.
Sept. 29, 1887. 3t.

ALL kinds of Job work neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ACADEMY,
For Young Men and Boys, Media, Penn

12 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No examination for admission. Twelve experienced teachers, all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic Schools. 10 students sent to college in 1883, 15 in 1884, 10 in 1885, 10 in 1887. A graduating class in the commercial department every year. A Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Ball Ground. 1500 vols. added to the Library in 1883. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard Graduate) Media, Pa.

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17 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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ASTHMA
AND
CATARRH
REMEDY.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last 5 years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath. My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE FOR ASTHMA AND CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extracts from unsolicited testimonials all of recent date:

Oliver V. R. Holmes, San Jose, Cal., writes: "I find the Remedy all and even more than represented. I receive instantaneous relief."

E. M. Carson, A. M., Warren, Kan., writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany; tried the climate of different States—nothing afforded relief like your preparation."

L. B. Phelps, P. M. Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with Asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 3 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physicians did for me in three years."

H. C. Plimpton, Joliet Ill., writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."

We have many other hearty testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all sufferers from Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and kindred diseases may have an opportunity of testing the value of the Remedy we will send to any address TRIAL PACKAGE FREE OF CHARGE. If your druggist fails to keep it do not permit him to sell you some worthless imitation by his representing it to be just as good, but send directly to us. Write your name and address plainly.

Address, J. ZIMMERMAN & CO., Props.,
Wholesale Druggists, Wooster, Wayne Co., O.
Full size Box by mail $1.00.
June 24, 1887.-1y.

Duff's College.

The oldest and best Institution for obtaining a Business Education. We have successfully prepared thousands of young men for the active duties of life. For Circulars address,
P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa.
Sept. 23,-8t.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—
Estate of William Tiley, Jr., dec'd.
In the matter of the petition of Joshua A. Brandt for specific performance of contract.

The undersigned appointed commissioner by the Orphans' Court of Cambria County, Pa., to enquire and report to said Court in regard to the same, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in the Borough of Ebensburg, in said County and State, on Monday, October 17, 1887, at one o'clock p. m., to discharge the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested may appear.

DONALD E. DUFTON, Com.
Sept. 30, 1887. 3t.

What is Vulgarity?

Second-rateness, combined with obtuseness to the fact,—as we think of the causes producing vulgarity of this definition, in the community, do we not at once hit upon the second-rate newspaper? I think we each know of a newspaper whose influence is constantly vulgarizing, because it is invariably on the side of the second-best as against the first-best in everything. With its single second-chop aim at a huge subscription list, it is always on the safe side of hitting a low enough average appreciation, instead of any high and exceptional appreciation. Its editorials are so plainly written down to a supposed low grade of intelligence that even this low grade would seem certain to detect and resent it. Its very news is so dressed as to make sure, as to all hazards, of suiting the most vulgar palate among its patrons. With its amplification of second-chop events by second-chop writers, its puffs of second-chop people and their books or other achievements, its hot advocacy of second-chop office-seekers, with their second-chop political notions,—what can it be but a vulgarizing influence?

On the other hand, do we not know of a journal whose whole tone—in editorials, in news and news comment, in political discussion, in literary review—is the tone of candid talk between gentlemen? It is plain in every line that each writer is offering, not a second-best, supposed to be suited to a duller intelligence or inferior opportunities, but the best knowledge and opinion by him attainable. Any considerable acquaintance with its issues, moreover, gives one a confidence that the writer undertaking a special topic in its columns has some competency to speak upon it. In other words, it maintains the reputation with its readers of being a journal prepared by first-class intelligence for first-class intelligence.

We all feel that we must keep up with the news of the world. We insist on taking our "fifty years of Europe" in daily, or at least weekly, installments. Is it not, now, a most strang and vulgar taste in use if we prefer—or even if we submit—to take this indispensable news through a medium perfectly recognized to be second-rate in morals, manners, and intelligence, when there is a better to be had?

The "power of the press"!—we are always eulogizing it as one of our boasted modern blessings. Yet in my own private judgment I take the liberty of thinking that the evil newspaper aforementioned has done more harm in this country in the past dozen years than any other one influence. In social aims, in political morals (or immorals), in general tone and atmosphere, it has done its worst, and is doing its worst, to vulgarize the country.

Let the Children Play.

Children with active minds should not be sent to school as early as those of slower mental growth. Let them romp and play until they have attained the age of eight or ten years, without learning a letter, if need be. They will be none the worse for it and, when they do begin, will progress more rapidly than those who began three or four years before. There are those who will, perhaps, take exceptions to this, but to the fact of early-begun and long continued school life, the broken down nervous system of the average American can justly be attributed. Health first; let mental attainments follow as they naturally will. It is not to be supposed that during this period the child is to be altogether free of training of some kind. A system of home discipline should go on during this time that will prove invaluable to the child in after life. When tired of play, devote a portion of each day to reading, always selecting something that will not only interest, but instruct at the same time. Teach them to be truthful, to respect their elders, to be manly, womanly, and self-reliant, and you are paving their way for a successful, happy future. Knowledge of this sort gained will more than counterbalance that which they would have attained at school; and good health, that which is of paramount importance, will not be undermined by confinement in close school rooms. Let children have an abundance of fresh air through the day and at night let them go to sleep in rooms that have been thoroughly purified by sun and fresh air.

Jefferson's Education.

For a boy born in a wilderness, Jefferson enjoyed remarkable advantages in early youth, growing out of the fact that the frontier was as yet so near the parent colony. Good English tuition at 5, Latin, Greek and French at 9, regular classical studies at 14, and a college course at 17, fall to the lot of few American backwoods boys. Trapping quails and shooting wild turkeys, deer stalking, fox hunting, and horse racing do not figure to any extent as his biographical exploits. Jefferson the boy is a bookworm—Jefferson the youth is the petted member of an exclusive coterie, social, aristocratic, and literary. The accomplishments and courtly habits of the town efface all the characteristics of the country lad, or rather soften them down and leave them but two in number—the keen zest of horsemanship and a true love of nature—the pure and passionate admiration of plant and blossom, of rock and stream, of fresh air and blue sky. There are the legacy of the forest; all else he learns from books and the social traditions which drift from the old world to the new. Yet such is the strength of nature's influences that by these two slender threads she held this nursling of society and made him the apostle and bulwark of that primitive equality he abandoned, against the pretensions and claims of caste and privilege to the favors of which he largely owed the development, if not the awakening, of his genius.

THERE are about five million owners of farms in this country.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

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GOOD APPETITE
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HAPPY DAYS,
SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA,
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NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

The most scientific and successful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine.

Mr. John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army, and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years."

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
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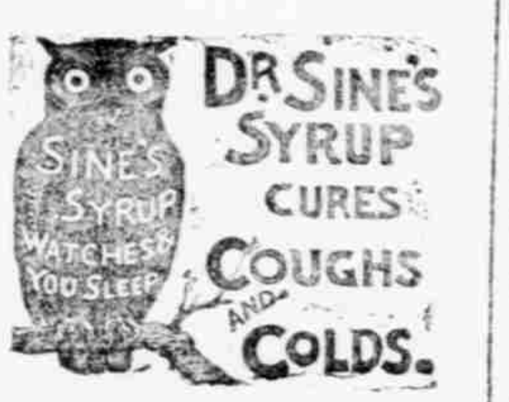

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clears out rats, mice, roaches flies, ants, bedbugs.

Heart Pains.
Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

"Rough on Corns."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."
Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1. druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.
Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People.
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."
Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhea, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

Mothers.
If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Well's Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.
If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles."
Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."
"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

"Rough on Catarrh."
Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

The Hope of the Nation.
Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Catarrh of the Bladder.
Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1

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There is no medium through which disease so often attacks the system as by Constipation, and there is no other ill flesh is heir to more apt to be neglected, from the fact material inconvenience may not be immediately felt from irregular action of the bowels. When there is not regular action the retention of decayed and effete matter, with its poisonous gases, soon poisons the whole system by being absorbed into it, causing piles, fistula, headache, impure blood and many other serious affections. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will immediately relieve, and one bottle positively cure or relieve any case of Constipation.

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FAILS TO CURE COUGHS, COLDS,
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Cresson,	9.03	11.10	5.25
Lockett,	9.07	11.20	5.35
Munster,	9.11	11.29	5.42
Noel,	9.19	11.35	5.48
Kaylor,	9.23	11.41	5.53
Bradley,	9.30	11.47	6.02
Ebensburg,	9.40	12.01	6.15

LEAVES—SOUTHWARD.

	No 1. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 3. P. M.
Ebensburg,	7.05	10.00	3.00
Bradley,	7.15	10.09	3.15
Kaylor,	7.21	10.15	3.21
Noel,	7.25	10.20	3.30
Munster,	7.30	10.25	3.36
Lockett,	7.38	10.32	3.45
Cresson,	7.45	10.40	4.00

Cresson and Coalport R. R. Schedule.

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	Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.
Cresson,	9.10	5.20
Wildwood	9.23	5.23
Dawson,	9.32	5.32
Amsbry,	9.43	5.44
Ashville,	9.52	5.51
Millside,	10.00	5.57
Dysarts,	10.06	6.01
Condron,	10.10	6.05
Dean,	10.16	6.09
Frugality,	10.27	6.17
Shirley,	10.35	6.23
Fallen Timber,	10.37	6.25
Flynn City,	10.49	6.34
Coalport,	11.01	6.43
Rosebud,	11.04	6.45
Irvona,	11.10	6.50

LEAVES SOUTHWARD.

	Mail P. M.	Exp. A. M.
Irvona,	2.30	7.00
Rosebud,	2.35	7.05
Coalport,	2.38	7.07
Flyn City,	2.48	7.16
Fallen Timber,	2.57	7.25
Shirley,	3.00	7.27
Frugality,	3.06	7.32
Dean,	3.15	7.41
Condron,	3.20	7.45
Dysart,	3.24	7.49
Millside,	3.28	7.52
Ashville,	3.35	8.00
Amsbry,	3.42	8.05
Dawson,	3.52	8.14
Wildwood,	3.55	8.17
Cresson,	4.10	8.30

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The Sheepfold

One way remains, says the *Cultivator*, by which sheep may be made profitable for the restoration of fertility. This is to buy in the fall and fatten during the winter. No kind of stock makes more or richer manure in proportion to its feed. It requires experience with sheep, and good judgement added, to buy them judiciously, but when thus bought, a flock of sheep in the fall can hardly fail to prove profitable for feeding.

The increased growth of wool from fattening sheep goes a good way toward paying for their feed. Clover hay is best for them, and with this and a very little grain sheep can be got in excellent condition in sixty to ninety days, and during this time a flock of one hundred will work down a large straw stack into manure, using most of it as bedding. It is in the barnyard, treading down straw and compacting it with evenly distributed manure, rather than the pasture, that the foot of the sheep is golden. Grain-fed hogs will make scarcely richer manure; but they do not relish clover hay nor tread down into manure the straw they use as bedding.

Wintering a flock of ewes so as to grow early lambs for market is profitable if rightly managed; but it requires extra warm quarters and plenty of roots or other succulent food. It also needs greater skill and judgement than is required for fattening sheep. Merely in feeding less skill is demanded, for the breeding ewe has an appetite not easily cloyed, and its feed is more laxative and less nutritious than that usually given to fattening animals.

But the chief point in growing early lambs for market is to keep up as large a supply of milk as can be had from the dam, and then supplementing this just as soon as lambs become old enough to eat with the food that will bring them into the best condition. Spring lamb is food for the epicure, and whoever provides it requires skill in proportion to the difficulty of its production.

Wool is the farm product which brings most money in proportion to what it takes from the farm and with least labor to the producer. But the life of a shepherd, though not laborious, is exacting, especially at lambing time. If any one goes into the business of keeping sheep with the notion that it is an easy way of getting a living he makes a serious mistake. Possibly in rough, new countries, on land that costs little or nothing, a flock of sheep will produce something with little care on the part of their owner, but it is precarious business even there.

As a part of civilized farming on high priced land the sheep keeper must expect to give fully as much care to his stock, and even more, than any other farm stock would require. If through his neglect the stock becomes a failure his losses will be even greater than they would be in some other branch of farming. The man who thinks chiefly how he can have an easy time is not fit for any kind of farming least of all for keeping sheep. In fact, there is no kind of business that such a one can begin with any prospect of success. The idea that poorly kept sheep make either the land or their owner rich has been too long a delusion for those inexperienced in the business.

His Memory Was Good.

"And you pretend to say," remarked a lawyer to a witness, "that you remember the exact words this man said to you ten years ago?"

"I do."

"Well, if my memory serves me, I met you at Saratogo about five years ago, and I should like to know if you can swear to any expression which I then made."

"I can."

"Now, Mr. J. I., I want you to remember that you are under oath. Now, under oath, you swear that you can quote with great accuracy a remark I made to you at Saratoga five years ago?"

"I can."

"Well, what was it?"

"You met me in the hotel corridor."

"Yes, quite correct."

"And you shook hands with me."

"Naturally I did."

"And you said to me: "Let's go and take something."

The crier of the court had to call silence for ten minutes, and the lawyer confessed that the witness had a remarkable memory.

The Catacombs Under Paris.

The poor of Paris, are buried by the city gratuitously, and these form two-thirds of the community. These are committed to large pits, where forty or fifty coffins are buried together. The Concession Temporaire provides that the grave shall remain undisturbed for ten years. Concerning the dead Parisians are practical and do not allow sentiment to interfere. So when it came to a disposal of the bones which had been accumulating in the churches and cemeteries for ages and centuries, the great quarries under the city, from which had been taken the building stone, were converted into catacombs like those at Rome. This was just 100 years ago and it is estimated that the bones of more than 6,000,000 human beings were taken from the crypts and underneath the floors of the churches, and from the cemeteries and piled away in these underground passages.

Medical Value of Wines.

As a general rule the use of wine is not necessary for young persons in good health, breathing country air and not exposed to over work. As, however, life advances and the circulation becomes languid, natural red wine used in moderation, becomes an essential article and in many cases absolutely necessary, but it must be the pure product of the grapes. And even in the Eastern States the physician meets large numbers of town people, especially women, who cannot digest the food and drinks suited to outdoor laboring people. In such cases they resort to the beverage of tea which gives rise to a distressing dyspepsia. The wines produced in New Jersey, especially the Burgundy and the Port Grape Wines from Alfred Speer's Vineyards, at Passaic, are the more reliable and the most sought after by physicians and those who have traveled abroad and known what wines are.

ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J.

DEAR SIR:—I have used your Socialite Claret and your Port Wine in my practice with great satisfaction.

Very truly yours,
WM. R. CHILDS.

For sale by druggists.

A STARTLING FACT.

It is not commonly known that a large proportion of the rheumatism and neuralgia extant is traceable directly to the diseased condition or imperfect action of the kidneys and liver; therefore a remedy which cures the resulting disease must have found and smitten the first cause. Many persons using Athlophoros for rheumatism and neuralgia have been surprised to find that chronic disorders of the liver and kidneys have also been greatly relieved and they have written for an explanation. The fact is, that the remedy acts directly on these organs, cleansing them from all irritating substances and regulating their action. Taken in connection with Athlophoros Pills this is, without exception, the most valuable kidney and liver remedy in the world, and will cure a large proportion of those who have these diseases.

Copake Iron Works, Copake, N. Y.

For the last five years I have been subject to severe attacks of rheumatism which would cause me the most excruciating pain in my chest; was obliged to put myself under the doctor's care for two or three months at a time, and even then it was almost impossible to get any relief. The last time I was taken my son was at home, and I requested him to call the doctor, but he said he had heard of a new remedy for rheumatism called Athlophoros and advised me to try it. I did and you can imagine my surprise, was relieved of all pain after taking one bottle and have not been troubled since. It saved me quite a sum of money, and what is better, I was not obliged to endure weeks of suffering; would not be without it in the house. Have recommended it to others and it never fails to give relief. L. H. PATTERSON.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

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25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A
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Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
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TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

NOT DEAD YET!
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,
Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

Important to Canvassers.
WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for one of the largest, oldest established, best-known Nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Prices low. Geneva Nursery. Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y.

The Pennsylvania Force-Feed
Fertilizer GRAIN Drill.
Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular. A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

The Mice-Skin Market.

The story goes that the fur-runner has one section of Maine in which his appearance on a fur-buying trip is an event. About everybody sells to him, and he has't made many mistakes in his buying. He cultivates this section. He saves his best jokes and his funniest stories for this locality. Hence his grip is good and he don't want to lose it.

It was after a successful expedition into this section recently that the fur-runner fell a talking. Now, there is danger when a man falls a talking, and on this day in question the peltry king told yarns and talked about furs and how money could be made and lost in them. Said he to the listeners: "Why don't you save up some mice skins! The market is big on mice. They are worth, lemme see—they are worth $10 a hundred," and then he smiled complacently as a man spoke up and said: "B' gosh, is that a fact? Well, now, you bet we could get a bushel on 'em in a week if we was a mind to." It was not only just a sort of joke, and he went away forgetting to remove the impression.

Several months passed and he went back again, bargaining and buying. He had traded for a good many furs when, in the course of the trade, the seller said: "The boys has got lots of mice skins for you." The buyer looked wonderingly, and then up out of the past came the vision of his previous iniquity. "They, have, have they?" replied he. "Well, I don't know exactly. Did I say I'd take 'em?" "That's what you said," was the reply. "Ten dollars a hundred, and the boys had about two hundred of 'em."

It was a said fact. The industrious boys had fully that number of mice skins stretched on boards. The buyer had to invent something, and so he said that the market had dropped off over three-quarters since he was here before, and he ended by settling with the boys for a $5 bill. It would never have done to have declined them, for that might have spoiled the trade on more salable and more marketable pelts in that vicinity forever.

Value of Spirts of Turpentine.

This is one of the most enviable articles in a family, and when it has once obtained a foothold in a house, it is a necessity, and could ill be dispensed with. Its medicinal qualities are very numerous for burns it is a quick application and gives immediate relief; for blisters on the hand it is of value, searing down the skin preventing soreness; for corns on the toes it is useful; and good for rheumatism and sore throats, and it is the quickest remedy for convulsions or fits.

Then it is a sure preventive against moths; by just dropping a trifle in the bottom of the drawers, chests and cupboards it will render the garments secure from injury during the summer. It will keep ants and bugs from closets and store-rooms by putting a few drops in the corners and upon the shelves; it is sure destruction to bed bugs, and will effectually drive them from their haunts, if thoroughly applied to the joints of the bedstead in the spring time and injures neither furniture nor clothing: its pungent odor is retained for a long time and no family ought to be entirely out of a supply at any time of the year.

Mrs. Hancock and the Sioux Chiefs.

Mrs. Hancock says that once when the General felt called upon to entertain half a dozen Sioux chieftains she helped him in his task by playing the piano for them. The music evidently had power to please if not to "soothe the savage," for immediately negotiations commenced through an interpreter to purchase the "big Captain's" squaw, along with the "music table." Beads, robes, and blankets were first offered for the exchange. When the "big Captain" rejected these, supposing the inducements were not sufficient, they added ponies to an increased number of robes and trinkets of all kinds. Their indignation and dissatisfaction were apparent, and quickly made evident by their leaving the house in Indian file, without a glance here or there, seeming deaf to the interpreter's appeals to return.

When the Moon Changes.

During a long storm persons who are well versed in weather lore are often heard to console themselves with the prediction that there will be a change of weather when the moon changes. Nasmyth and Carpenter characterize as a popular error in its most absurd form this belief that the gradual turning of the moon's face toward and away from the sun could, at certain points, upset the existing condition of our atmosphere, generate clouds and pour down rain. In England (and the same may be said of America) the weather changes about every three months, and there is a change of the moon ever, seven days, so that many coincidences must occur. Those who believe that "the moon rules the weather" always credit such coincidences to lunar influence. But the theory is untenable unless it applies to every case, and unless the same effect is always produced by the same cause. To suppose that a change of the moon will turn dry weather to wet, or wet to dry, indiscriminately, is the merest childishness, and contrary to all meteorological records.

TIN FOIL FOR TOBACCO.—More than 1,000,000 pounds of tin foil are used annually to cover the smoking and chewing tobacco manufactured in the United States alone. The method of making it is interesting. The tin is, of course, first taken out of the mines, the best of which, for the purpose, are in Australia and the Dutch possessions of the East Indies. The metal is found in veins or fissures called lodes, though it is also found in a dispersed form in loose stones, which, when found continuously, are called streams.

THE man who warms himself up every morning grooming his horses will be well remunerated for his troubles.

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Is Life
Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver, for if the Liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirits are depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The Liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure during its use, makes Simmons Liver Regulator a medical perfection.

I have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. Have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator, and none of them gave more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved but cured.
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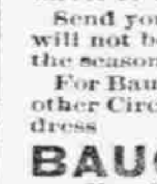

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the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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The best Cough Cure you can use,
And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of Parker's Tonic, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

HINDERCORNS
The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinders their further growth. Stops all pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindercorns cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at 15c. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

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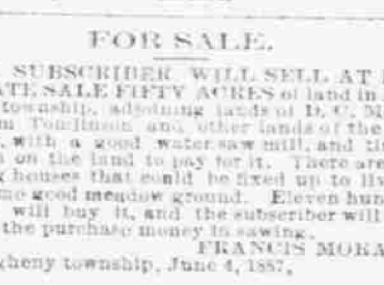

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All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.
D. M. CHUTE.
Ebensburg, October 24, 1884.

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THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE FIFTY ACRES of land in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of D. C. Moore, William Tomlinson and other lands of the subscriber, with a good water saw mill, and timber enough on the land to pay for it. There are also two log houses that could be fixed up to live in, and some good meadow ground. Eleven hundred dollars will buy it, and the subscriber will take $300 of the purchase money in sawing.
FRANCIS MORAN.
Allegheny township, June 4, 1887.

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LORETTO, PA,
IN CHARGE OF
FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.
Board and Tuition
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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
Farquhar's Standard Engines & Saw Mills.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

A SINGULAR CASE.

The Annual Effects of a Rattlesna Bite.

On Aug. 29, 1883, a 7-year-old George Putman, who lives at Ford, Tioga County, Pa., was retur home from driving the cows to pa and stopped by the roadside to some berries. He was barefoot suddenly felt a sharp sting on th step of his left foot. He ran cry home and told his mother that he scratched his foot on a brier. The began to swell, and his mother pi from the flesh what she had supp to be a brier, but as the foot conti to swell and the boy's sufferings w intense, the alarming fact was appa that he had been bitten by some poi ness snake, and that the supposed was one of its fangs that had burri self in the wound and been pulled fr the snake's jaw.

Mrs. Putnam called her husb who worked near the house, and alar ed other members of the family. live chicken was cut in two and warm flesh applied to the wou Whiskey was given to the boy in la quantities, and a messenger dispatc for a doctor. A member of the fam went to the spot where the boy sai had felt the sharp sting and found rattlesnake coiled near the roadsi The snake was killed, and one of fangs was found to be missing, wh left no doubt of the nature of the bo injury. The snake was cut open and on the wound in the boy's foot, which swollen to more than double its natu size. The sufferings of the boy w so great that he could scarcely be down in the bed by two men. The tor arrived and cauterized the wo but said it was to late and that the would die.

The swelling had extended up th to his waist, and the leg become spo Antidotes prescribed by the doctor w administered, but the whiskey tr ment was also adhered to. The body turned black, but after three of the most terrible agony the swell began to go down, and in a week victim was able to get about. I month's time all the effects of the p son seemed to have disappeared, and boy was as well as ever.

On the 29th of August, 1884, he w seized with a sharp pain in his fo which began to swell, and in a sh time his leg and foot were swollen double their size, and became spo as they had on the day the boy was ten by the snake. He experienced same symtoms, and suffered for days almost as much agony as he the year before. When the swel again went down the pain subside the symptoms disappeared. Regu on the 29th of August every year the same symtoms have appeared, the authority of a well known citiz Tioga county, and their recurrence year was marked by more than pain and swelling, the spots on the and body strikingly resembling th a rattlesnake. The sufferings of boy last week were so intense th was not expected to pass through with his life, but at last accoun was slowly recovering.

It is said that there are three cases on record, one of a girl wh bitten by a rattlesnake in Living county, N. Y., 30 years ago, and for 25 years, on the anniversary of day on which she was bitten, was su ject to the same symptoms as atten the original poisoning. She die great agony on the twenty-fifth re sence of the symptoms.

Sympathy In Dogs and Cats.

A favorite Pomeranian dog was cru ly blinded by a carter's lash, and, wh his owner tenderly bathed the infla eyes, "Blackie," the sleek tomcat, a ways sat by with a kindly look of in his lumnions green eye. Wh "Laddie," the blind dog was called at night, he often failed to find th door, or would strike his venera head against the posts. "Blackie" having noticed this difficulty, wou jump off his warm cushion by the kit en fire, trot out with a "mew" in the dark night, and in a few minut return with "Laddie" shoulder shoulder, as it were, and the frien would then separate for the nigh "Laddie," when younger, had quit resented the attentions shown by owner to a fascinating kitten, who to frolic with his long, fringed ta but he was to noble to show active like. When the kitten died in con sions—a victim to nerves and a ta cotton—and its owner bent over th stiffened form in grief, "Laddie" ca gravely up and kissed it. He follow it to the grave, and for many days seen by his mistress to go up the gard and sit upon the sod. Was this way of showing remorse for his form coldness, or might it be an expres of spmpathy for his bereaved owne

Withstanding Cold.

If very sudden transitions of heat cold and from cold to heat be avoid a healthy person can withstand inte cold without serious consequences, pecially if he be mentally active, ene getic and muscular, and has a soun heart—that is, if his pulse be regu and strong. A robust person can stand the temperature at which alco and mercury freeze. Members of nort pole expeditions have experienced te peratures of fifty or more degrees b low zero without suffering harm.

However, it happens not unfrequ ly that even moderately cold weath when the thermometer is but a few d grees below the freezing point, cause serious ills, and sometimes even fat results. This is apt to happen to p sons who are anæmic, poorly fed, effe inate, or mentally depressed. Old me children, anæmec girls, drunkards a people with a weak heart, are all lia to be frost-bitten, and easily freeze death if they succumb to sleep while posed to intense cold. They fall into sort of stupor, sit down to rest, soon f asleep, and, in most instances, nev awake. For a long time they remai in a condition bordering on death. the breathe a little, and the heart mak feeble attempts to maintain the circula tion of the blood.